

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

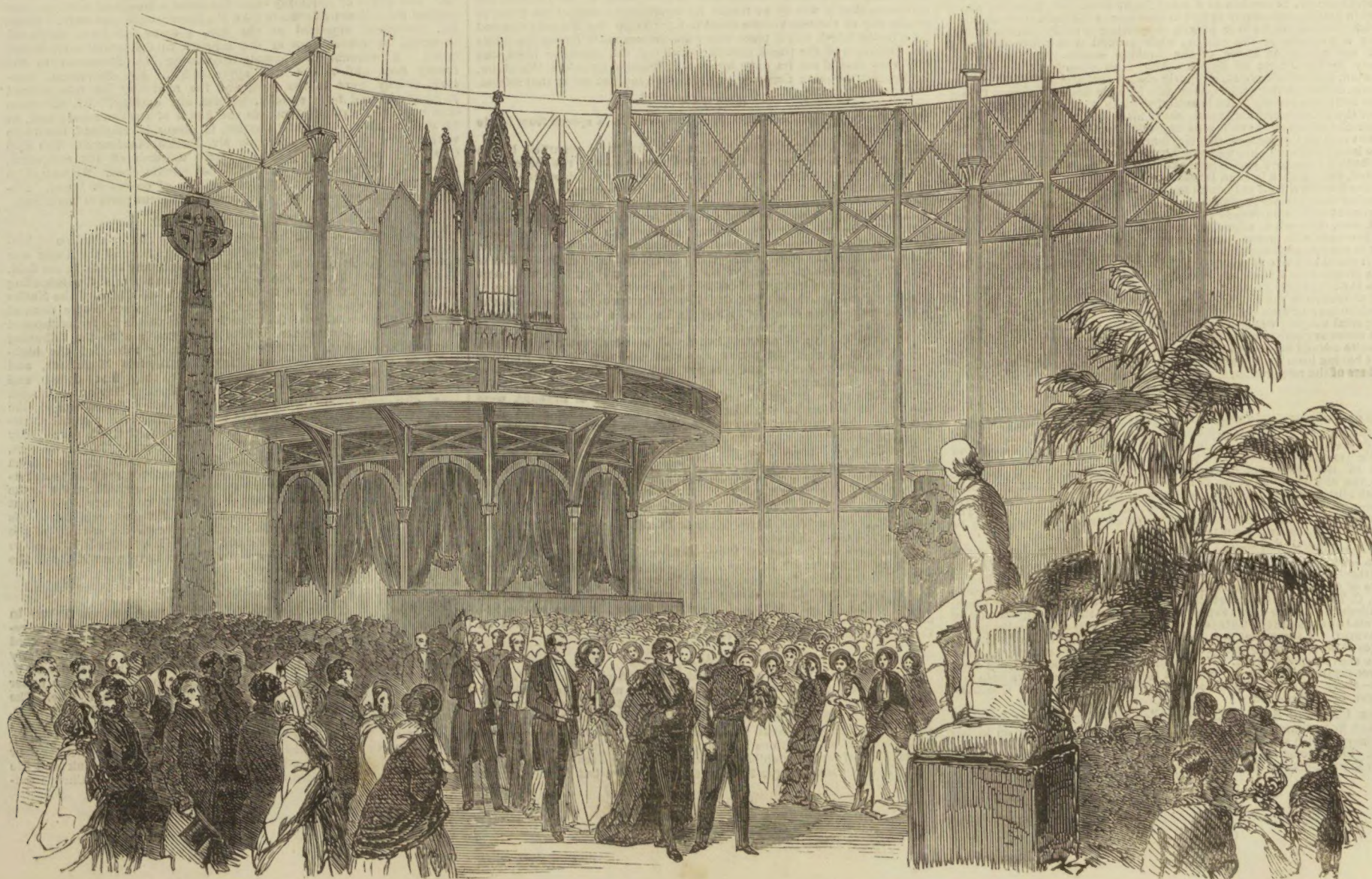
## THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

It is often said of a too generous but reckless and unthinking man that he has no enemy except himself. Something of the same kind might be said of the Irish people. Their virtues are many, and their failings, like those of the good vicar in Goldsmith's poem of the "Traveller," "lean to virtue's side." Certainly, as far as regards the experience of the present generation, Ireland has had few real enemies, except those born upon her own soil. Were it not for Irishmen, Ireland would not have been so misrepresented as she has been. She has drawn her own portrait for the most part, and the "Saxon" can scarcely be blamed for having believed it to be authentic. It was only when the Saxon visited the country for himself, that he discovered the virtues of the people. So much was this the case, that it became a proverbial saying that every new visitor to Ireland was a new friend. Especially was the country maligned by intriguers and adventurers, whom in former days, not long past, if not at the present time, she permitted to be her representatives in the long-abused Parliament of the "Saxons." While her agitators and demagogues have, even within the last few weeks, been representing her as a bankrupt and utterly ruined country, whose magnates, proprietors, traders, and professional people of all grades possessed merely nominal incomes, and who were unable to bear the extreme hardship of an annual three per cent—though easily borne by similar classes in England and Scotland—Ireland has been endeavouring to prove to all the world that these mischievous declamations were almost, if not entirely, baseless. The Dublin Exhibition is of itself sufficient to show that the Irish have the will and the power to help themselves, and that public spirit is not defunct among them.

Though a consequence, and, to a certain extent, an imitation,

of the Great London Exhibition of 1851, that of Dublin in 1853 may claim, in some important respects, a moral pre-eminence over it. London is the metropolis of the world—has a population equal, if not superior, to a third of the whole of Ireland—is the seat of a splendid Court and of a magnificent nobility—is situated on a river into which at every tide enter ships from almost every nation under the sun—and is not only the largest and most populous, but the richest city in either hemisphere. Dublin, on the other hand, though a metropolis in name, is but a provincial city in fact; and, instead of a crowned Queen and her resplendent Court, possesses but a small and shadowy vice-regal establishment, which is supposed to inflict more moral degradation than social benefit. It can boast no wealthy resident nobles; has no merchant princes, to vie with, or excel her patricians in splendour and expense; while her river does not harbour in a twelve-month as many vessels as enter London in a day. And yet, while the Great Exhibition of 1851 needed and obtained Royal patronage, and the subscriptions of the wealthy and well-disposed in all the principal cities and towns of England and Scotland, before its success could be safely predicted by the most sanguine, the Dublin Exhibition, without Royal or patrician support, or any such aids or appliances to establish it, has become what it is the fashion to call "a great fact." At the cost and risk of a single Irishman, whose name until within the last few weeks was scarcely known beyond the circle of the workmen whom he employed, and of the districts in which he laboured as a railway contractor, a new Crystal Palace has been designed, built, opened, and filled with a rich and varied display of objects of art and industry, such as were never before gathered together in any edifice in any part of the world, except at the first Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. To Mr. Dargan, a gentleman who has constructed Irish railways and employed Irish labour to a

larger extent than any other Irishman ever did, and who has thus acquired a noble and well-earned fortune, belongs the eminent merit of carrying out the idea. With an impulsive generosity characteristic of even the humblest of his countrymen, he made himself liable at first for £10,000, and ultimately for £100,000, for the construction of the building. Had the Dublin Exhibition proved a failure, Mr. Dargan would have been the loser of this princely sum. If it prove a success, Mr. Dargan will doubtless be reimbursed for his outlay; but, though reimbursed to the full, he will be the gainer of nothing but the gratitude of his countrymen and the esteem of the well-minded in every part of the empire, where his liberality shall be made known. These, however, will be ample rewards to a mind like his. With a zeal as great as that of Mr. Dargan, though displayed in a different manner, Mr. C. P. Roney traversed Europe in every direction, and with almost incredible personal exertion, sought and obtained audiences of Emperors and Kings and induced them to embellish the Exhibition with some of the choicest treasures of their cabinets, and with some of the finest productions of the art and industry of the countries which they govern. Wherever an object was to be obtained that might be supposed conducive to the success of this great national project, there was to be found the indefatigable Mr. Roney, until it seemed to the readers of foreign and local journals that he realised the fable of Sir Boyle Roche's bird, and was in two places at once. The result of these applications to the Royal and other owners of works of art is, that the Dublin Exhibition has been rendered, in one important particular, superior to that of London. Whilst the Hyde Park Exhibition professed to be a collection of the Art and Industry of all nations, it excluded art in that manifestation of it which almost monopolises the name, and admitted no pictures, unless they happened to be executed upon stained glass, when



OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



they were tolerated as specimens, not of painting, but of glass manufacture. The promoters of the Dublin Exhibition have avoided this mistake; and the consequence is, an Exhibition within the Exhibition of unrivalled interest and value, and which of itself, independently of other attractions, is sufficient to bring to Dublin many thousands of persons from every part of the British Isles.

It may be said that the Irish people count as little or nothing in this matter; and that, had it not been for the accident that Ireland possessed a man like Mr. Dargan, with a liberality as profuse as his means, there would have been no Exhibition in Dublin. But this we cannot admit. The thing might not have been so speedily done; but the enthusiasm that pervades Ireland upon the subject shows that at a period somewhat later it would have been equally well done. Give an Irishman a thing to do, and, if his self-interest or his patriotism be excited or involved, he will do the work with an alacrity seldom surpassed. The blight of apathy and indolence, if it lie at times upon a peasantry fed upon a scanty, precarious, and enervating diet, has never affected the commercial and professional classes; it disappears even from the peasantry whenever a well-founded hope is placed before them, to awaken them from the mental drowsiness produced by that worse than the Lotus—the Potato. The sum already realised by the sale of season-tickets proves that the Irish are in earnest upon the subject, and goes far to justify the expectation that, before it close, the Exhibition will meet with sufficient support from the bulk of the people to pay its expenses.

Though differing from the London Exhibition in one respect, the Dublin Exhibition resembles it in one important defect of management. It was opened at the appointed time, but was opened before it was ready. Scarcely one-tenth of the articles to be exhibited were classified or placed on the inaugural day, and the manufacture of packing-cases was that which was most widely represented in almost every department or the building. Hence, we are unable to state what display of her own peculiar art and industry Ireland has herself contributed to this gathering from all nations. In the Fine Arts we know that her reputation will be nobly sustained; but we have yet to learn what response has been made by her various manufacturers. We do not doubt, however, that the specimens of the useful, as well as the fine arts, which Ireland will contribute, will disprove the assertion of demagogues that Great Britain, the Plague, and the Famine—which they politely class together—have quite ruined the land, and made her people too poor to pay their fair share towards the necessary expenses of the Empire.

### THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

In our Journal of last week we described the ceremony of the Opening of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 12th inst.; and, upon the preceding page, our Artists have illustrated the impressive scene.

This ceremonial differed slightly from that at the opening of the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. The music was altogether sacred; but, on the other hand, no public prayer was offered. This arose altogether from motives to which we must accord our praise. Whilst all parties admitted the propriety of opening the Exhibition with prayer, there was a great difference of opinion as to who should officiate; the Roman Catholics objecting to the Primat of Ireland, and insisting upon the right of the head of their Church. Under these circumstances, it became necessary, in order to prevent a religious ceremony becoming the occasion of discord, to compromise the matter, and instead of a prayer pronounced by an Ecclesiastic, to open the Exhibition with hymns and sacred music.

During the week the visitors to the Exhibition have been very numerous, excepting on Monday, when the weather was very unfavourable. The sale of season tickets proceeds satisfactorily. The sum realised by their sale is £16,695. The Fine Arts Hall continues to be the centre of attraction. The arrangements proceed with marvellous rapidity under Mr. Thompson's excellent management, and in the course of a few days, the whole of the articles sent for exhibition will be in the proper places.

In the Southern Hall additional stalls have been fitted up; and further contributions, including some beautiful castings and various other specimens of art and manufactures, have been displayed.

Several additional packages have arrived at the building, including a portion of the French collection and numerous works of art. Amongst the latter are paintings by Pickersgill and Middleton, and one by Samuel Lover, which has been suspended under Burton's celebrated picture of "The Blind Girl at the Holy Well." The splendid collection of pictures, which forms so interesting a feature in the Exhibition, has so outgrown even the spacious dimensions of the Fine Arts Court, that the committee have found it necessary to devote additional space to their display.

The floor of the Great Hall is strewn in all directions with packages ready to be opened. In the centre of the hall, the cast-iron stand of the Coalbrookdale Company—forming in itself a very handsome and highly-finished specimen of its class—has been placed, and occupies a considerable space. Near it, a stall of extensive dimensions, in which articles of furniture will be exhibited, is in progress of construction. Below the small organ at the entrance, a large clock is suspended; and numerous other improvements have been effected throughout the hall. On Monday, the contribution contained in the Royal plate-chest was displayed in the centre of the dais at the western end, and was an object of great admiration and interest. It consists of a magnificent ornament, standing about 24 feet in height, and nearly 30 feet in diameter at the base, representing a Moorish temple, with silver pillars, supporting a richly-gilt dome, and having a fountain in the centre; while around it is a hippodrome, in which are models in silver of the Arabian steeds presented to her Majesty by the Pacha of Egypt. The Arab attendants are also represented, and other devices, elegantly chased and adorned with brilliant enamels, embellish the whole design, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the originator. This beautiful work is a splendid example not only of the Prince's artistic genius, but of his munificent patronage of our Industrial Exhibition, having been expressly manufactured for it by the eminent firm of Garrard, of the Haymarket, London, at a cost of £4000. There is an additional circumstance, however, which renders this princely contribution peculiarly gratifying: the artist who carried out the design, modeled, and finished it, is an Irishman.

In the Northern Hall exhibitors are still busily engaged unpacking and arranging their various productions. The display of textile fabric in this department will be extremely ample and creditable. In the Machinery Court, also, the work of adjusting the innumerable mechanical combinations proceeds with proportionate rapidity. We may here state that in order to render our illustrated account of the Exhibition the more perfect than it could be made at present, we have deferred the publication of our Extra Number for a week, until Saturday, June 4.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Printing Machine is an object of great attraction in the Exhibition. Next week a Large View of the City of Dublin may be seen working in the building.

A special meeting was held on Monday, in the City-hall, to receive and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to a report from a committee of the entire Council in relation to the proposed tribute to Mr. Dargan. The report having been read, proposed, seconded, and spoken to by several members of the corporation, it was unanimously agreed to.

**ALCHÉROLOGY AT THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, who restored the Temple Church effigies, has just received the permission of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner and Middle Temple to take casts of these interesting effigies for the adornment of the Mediaeval Court of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. Thus, the effigies of the great Pembroke, and other illustrious noblemen of that stirring period, will again be side by side with their former Sovereigns—the lion-hearted Richard, King John, and Henry III., casts of whose effigies from Westminster, Fontevraud, and Worcester, are to form part of the archaeological collection.

**PARIS DAILY JOURNAL, EDITED BY THE COMTE DE VILLEDEUIL.**—This new Parisian paper is devoted to light literature and the fine arts. Among the list of the contributors appear the well-known names of Alexander Dumas, father and son; Paul de Kock, Alphonse Karr, C. Terrien, De Goncourt, Roger De Beauvoir, Gailfe, and the Comte de Villedeuil. The musical department is under the superintendence of the well-known amateur Gatayes. The illustrations are from the pencil of Gavarni. A somewhat new feature in the journal is the publication of a series of portraits of the most eminent living litterateurs of France, drawn by the above popular artist. We are able to speak to the fidelity of some of these portraits which occur amongst the numbers which have been sent to us—those of MM. Alphonse Karr, Henry Monnier, De Goncourt, Forges, and De Banville.

**THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."**—This ship is now lying at her dock in Williamsburgh. Important alterations are going on in her machinery, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London. Captain Ericsson will go out in her to Europe.—*New York Paper*, April 26.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The health of the Empress is so far re-established as to enable her to drive out in an open carriage; and it is confidently hoped that she will soon be restored from the results of the unfortunate accident which has caused such disappointment to herself and the Emperor—though it will for some time be necessary for her to guard against fatigue or over-exertion.

Although not officially announced, or even acknowledged, it seems probable that the Emperor and Empress will shortly visit the south. We have it on good authority that M. Darral, the physician of Eaux-Bonnes, sent for to Paris to consult with the Empress's physicians in ordinary, has returned to the Pyrenees, with directions to prepare at Eaux-Bonnes a house for the reception of their Majesties. From thence, it appears likely that they will visit St. Sauveur, Bagnères, and other cities, which must, independently of their beauty, have a personal interest for Louis Napoleon, being closely connected with the souvenir of his mother, whose memory is still most popular in that part of the country.

It appears that the ex-Roi Jerome does not at present intend to enter the Palais Royal, but purposes to pass some time in the country, previous to taking possession of his official residence. The Prince Napoleon, contrary to expectation, has decided on shortly entering his apartments there, and, we believe, expresses an intention of fixing a day for regular weekly receptions.

The return of mild weather giving hopes that spring really means to set in, most of the private houses are following the "closing movement," and few, except Ministerial and Ambassadorial receptions now take place.

A rumour that Lord Cowley intends giving a dinner, instead of a ball, on the Queen's birthday, is received with tokens of decided dissatisfaction. The report may, however, be unfounded, and the displeasure premature. The Marquis de Viluma has been appointed to replace the Marquis de Valdegamas, at the French Court. The Marquis de Viluma is at present at Naples, where, it is said, he is to be succeeded by M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, brother of the Minister of Finance.

There is not at this moment a *salon* in Paris where the experiments of the moving table, the hat, the key, the watch, are not nightly tried.

The Porte St. Martin Theatre has just obtained one of the most signal and brilliant successes recorded in its annals, in a drama written by MM. Dumanoir et Denery, for Frédéric Lemaître, in whose inimitable acting consists the thrilling interest of a piece; in which Frédéric Lemaître, supposed to be far advanced in the decline of his powers, has once more placed himself at the summit of his glory, and equalled, if not surpassed, his former self.

It is said that Rossini, requested by the Emperor to compose a new opera for the Académie de Musique, has declined, asserting that his musical career is terminated; but, adding—with what sounds a somewhat contradictory proposal—an offer of a mass for the coronation.

### FRANCE.

The symptoms of opposition displayed lately in the Legislative Body have become more marked in the debate and division on the Civil Pensions Bill. The Government proposed to take possession of all the pension funds, consisting of drawbacks on salaries, to credit itself with them, and to pay pensions out of the Budget. This would add largely to the estimates. The Civil Pensions Bill was carried by a large majority. The new project of law, which proposes to introduce the penalty of death for political offences into the penal code, from which it had been effaced by the Provisional Government, was, on Saturday last, discussed in the Bureaux very warmly. The deputy who was distinguished by this humane opposition is the Viscount Laguerrière, who, by his writings as by his acts, has rendered no inconsiderable service to the Imperial Government. The Opposition members do not generally object to the restoration of the 86th article of the penal code—which inflicts capital punishment for an attempt to assassinate the Chief of the State, or against the members of his family; but the same terrible penalty awaits all who shall attempt "to destroy or to change the Government, or the order of succession to the Throne, or to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the Royal authority." The committee of the Corps Législatif appointed to examine the bill is composed of MM. Laguerrière, Colonel Reguis, Evariste Bavoux, De Flavigny, and Perret. The majority of the committee are said to be opposed to the bill.

The Empress of the French is so far advanced in convalescence that she has already accompanied the Emperor in a drive to the Bois de Boulogne two or three times.

The Duke de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina, is now in Paris. Some accounts state that his journey is unconnected with politics, and that he comes up to look after the property of the Queen-Mother. But it is generally believed that one object of his journey is to open negotiations with General Narvaez, whose sword may be wanted to uphold royalty in Spain against the friends of constitutional government.

The non-official portion of the *Moniteur* contains an article on the Eastern question, which affirms that there was some reason to fear that one of the results of Prince Menschikoff's mission would be the cancelling of part of the concessions obtained in 1852 by M. de Lavalette for the fathers of the Latin church of the Holy Land. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has, however, transmitted to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries the assurance that it was by no means its intention to compel the Porte to revoke any of the concessions made to us. As to the Prince's demand for a treaty which would place under the protection of Russia the rights and privileges of the Greek church and clergy, the *Moniteur* hints that if Turkey should see its own interest sufficiently to refuse this claim, France and the other European powers would support her in that refusal.

### GERMANY.

The Prussian Chambers have been dissolved in a speech from M. de Mantuffel.

The visit of the King of the Belgians to Vienna is regarded by the German press as an event of the highest importance. The Sovereigns of Continental Europe appear at last to have acknowledged the great services which King Leopold has rendered to the cause of peace and order by his skilful solution of two of the most difficult problems in the art of government—to maintain the constitutional liberty of a people surrounded by absolute Powers, and to maintain the national independence of a small nation without trucking to any of its neighbours. For the first time since he ascended the throne, he has visited the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, to receive there the honours paid to the most eminent Princes of Europe. Leopold has presented his son in person to the Sovereigns who are interested in the maintenance of his rights and the independence of his dominions; and he has taken rank in that great confederacy of Europe whose union is the surest pledge of peace. At Vienna, the meeting of crowned heads will be numerous and brilliant. The King of Prussia will return the visit paid him by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Berlin; and it is not improbable that the Emperor of Russia will join the party.

The King of the Belgians, with his son, the Duke of Brabant, were received at Vienna by the Emperor in a way which attracted great attention. The two monarchs walked hand in hand down from the terminus to the place where the Imperial equipages were waiting.

The Duke of Brabant is a tall, anything but strong-looking youth, who has quite outgrown his strength. His delicacy of health induces his Royal father to take unusual precautionary measures for its preservation.

### ITALY.

The Minister of State, Baron Thomas Ward, arrived at Parma, from Florence, on the 12th inst.

By a decree of the Roman Inquisition, dated April 24th, Macaulay's "History of England" is placed in the index of forbidden writings! "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been prohibited by the Pope. Nine editions of a translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been published at Naples. M. Mazzini intended to publish a book at Genoa; but, no sooner had a copy been deposited in the Governor's office than the police waited on the editor and seized the entire edition.

### SPAIN.

The Marquis of Viluma is appointed Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

In a Cabinet Council, held on the 12th, under the presidency of the Queen, various measures were submitted by the Minister of Finance. They referred to the suppression of useless functionalities, to improvements in the management of tobacco and salt monopolies, to modifications in the Customs tariff with regard to the importation of certain prohibited articles, &c. The Treasury would probably lose by these changes \$80,000 real annually; but the Minister of

Finance was of opinion that the increase in the Customs receipts would more than compensate that temporary loss.

### TURKEY.

We hear from Constantinople that the Russian Ambassador has been less successful than is generally supposed, and that, in fact, he has been recalled. The French Government have received the assurance that the *status quo* will be maintained in Jerusalem. Prince Menschikoff has demanded the conclusion of a treaty, placing under the protection of Russia the Church and clergy of the Greek persuasion. This is a different question from that of the Holy Places, as it affects Turkish interests. If this question of Protectorate of the Greek Church were to bring about a complication, it would become a European question, engaging on the same grounds France and all the Powers signatories of the treaty of 1841. Meanwhile the armaments in the ports of the Black Sea continue in a state of activity.

In a letter published in a Buckinghamshire paper, dated April 24, Dr. Layard says:—

I hope that all will end peaceably, and that ere long. The Russians have made warlike preparations to a very considerable extent on the Turkish frontiers; but there is every reason to believe that they are merely intended to intimidate, and that no actual employment of these forces is intended. As far as the Christian population of this country is concerned, I find a considerable improvement since my last visit. The Greeks especially are showing great commercial industry, and are making great efforts to acquire knowledge. They are a singularly active and intelligent race, and could be trained to almost anything. Among other signs of the times is a remarkable spirit of religious inquiry, which leads a large number of the Christians of Turkey, especially the Armenians, to Protestantism.

In consequence of the peaceful turn of affairs, Dr. Layard has set out for England to resume his Parliamentary duties.

### AMERICA.

By the *Arabia*, we have advices from New York to the 4th inst. The Government expeditions for the survey of the Chinese Seas and the Northern and Southern Pacific Oceans was equipped and nearly ready to start from New York, under the command of Captain Ringgold. The squadron comprises four sailing-vessels and one screw steamer, all armed. The expedition is expected to be absent about three or four years.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has applied to the United States' Government for protection against the designs of France, which threaten his dominions.

Brief accounts from Mexico mention that the United States' Minister had given assurance to the Mexicans that his Government would discontinue the acts of Governor Lane, of New Mexico, in regard to the Mesilla Valley. Mr. Bartlett, the United States' Boundary Commissioner, had given his opinion in favour of the Mexican claim.

Santa Anna arrived in Mexico on the 17th of April, and was received with great rejoicings, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c.

The accounts from the River Plate are of a most unfavourable character. General Urquiza, having refused to ratify the convention of the 9th of March for a suspension of hostilities, preparatory to a treaty of peace, had marched upon Buenos Ayres and effected a junction with the rebellious forces encamped outside that city. All hopes of a pacific settlement of the dispute had therefore vanished, and both sides were preparing for active warfare.

By the *Humboldt*, we have dates from New York to the 7th inst. A frightful railway accident had occurred on the New York and New-haven Railroad, caused by the carelessness of the engineer. A train from Boston, comprising four passenger and two baggage-cars, ran off a drawbridge into the Norwalk River. The whole train was engulfed, and the passengers either crushed to death or drowned. Forty-five men were killed on the spot, and many seriously wounded. This horrible catastrophe had created an indescribable sensation. The draw-bridge over the River Norwalk was raised to admit the passage of a steamer, and the driver of the train, instead of stopping, continued his course at a rate of twenty miles an hour; the whole train then descended bodily a distance of sixty feet into the water below.

The Hon. David Merewether had been appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Pierce.

### WEST INDIES.

By the *Orinoco* we have news from Jamaica to the 27th April. The Council having rejected the import duty, in consequence of the appropriation clauses tacked to it, the Governor prorogued the Assembly to the 25th, on which day the new session was opened. The Opposition pledged themselves to re-introduce the bill for the reduction of all public salaries, to the extent of 20 per cent, and not to raise any revenue until the bill were passed. The Council were certain again to reject the retrenchment bill, and public opinion was still unsettled as to the course which the Governor would then pursue. The House of Assembly, previous to its rupture with the Executive, had, in the vindication of its privileges, imprisoned in the county gaol of Middlesex no less a personage than the Hon. William Stevenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme and Assize Courts, and had ordered up to the bar of their House Mr. John Castello, the editor of the *Falmouth Post*, for a similar offence to that committed by Mr. Stevenson—namely, a libel on the Assembly. The Judge, it seems, wrote a letter in the Kingston papers, taunting the Assembly with their sixth defeat in the "seven years' war," in allusion to the throwing out of the bill to reduce public salaries for the sixth time. After plainly telling the Assembly that they could not do this "unparalleled and unmitigated wrong," he called them spoliators, violators of public faith, &c. The House of Assembly voted the letter a breach of privilege, and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take Mr. Stevenson into custody. When Mr. Stevenson appeared at the bar, a scene of great confusion occurred, in consequence of the attempt to deliberate with closed doors. A warrant was issued, committing Mr. Stevenson to the county gaol, and a riot was apprehended. Mr. Stevenson, however, quietly went to the gaol, and the next day he was ordered to be discharged from custody, without any apology. Mr. Stevenson then resigned his commission into the hands of the Governor; and, as Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice, is absent in England, the whole work of the two courts fell upon Mr. Justice Macdougall. The ship *Glenamer* had left for Australia, with upwards of 100 emigrants, principally belonging to the substantial middle class. Several ships had also sailed for Calcutta with hundreds of coolies on board. Discoveries of copper were still being made in different parts of the island.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The submission of Krelli has been followed by the termination of hostilities with the more powerful Gaika chief Sandilli, and the Kaffir war is now therefore terminated. There is no longer any enemy in the field. The despatches previously received reported Sandilli as still withholding his submission; but we now learn that this Abd-el-Kader of the Kaffirs has sued for peace, has presented himself in person before General Cathcart, and has accepted for himself and his people the terms imposed by the British Commander. These conditions are to the following effect:—The Gaikas, Sandilli's tribe, originally inhabited the highlands of British Kaffraria, including the Amatola Mountains, and it was in these natural fastnesses that they first defied and afterwards eluded the force of the British arms. Having at length been dislodged from their positions, they were driven across the great river Kei, and, until the late arrangement, were altogether outlawed and proscribed. They are now pardoned; that it is to say, they are released from all personal liabilities on account of the insurrection, and are permitted to recross the Kei and settle themselves anew in British Kaffraria. Their old lands and possessions, however, are held to be forfeited; and they are quartered in a fresh district assigned to them by the Governor. Here they are to remain at peace; it being understood that Sandilli, on his part, shall be responsible for the good conduct of his tribe and his subordinate officers; shall answer for the security of the roads and passes in his country; and shall acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown. These terms the Kaffirs have accepted, and the colony, therefore, is once more at peace.

### INDIA.

We published in our last the telegraphic message from Trieste in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The letters and papers since received give us further details of the combined attack made for the third time upon the stronghold of the robber chief Myah Thoon (formerly spelled Meaton). The attack was made by 1500 troops under Sir J. Cheape, the boats of the Queen's and Company's men-of-war under Captain Tarlton, and a body of Karians under Captain Fyche. The attack was made on the 19th of March by Sir John Cheape's force, which had to cut a road through a dense jungle in order to approach the Burmese position, the outlets of which were guarded by Captain Tarlton and Captain Fyche to prevent the enemy's escape. After four hours' hard fighting, and after sustaining a loss of 102 rank and file killed and wounded (including thirteen officers), Sir J. Cheape suc-



## THE COURT.

**OSBORNE.**—The arrival of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, has been the only incident giving variety to Court life during the past week. The Queen and his Royal Highness have taken their accustomed driving and walking exercise daily, generally accompanied by the Royal children. On Tuesday Sir James Graham and Captain Shepherd, Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. On Wednesday morning, the Prince Consort, accompanied by Sir James Graham, embarked in the *Fairy Royal* yacht, and proceeded towards the Needles. The Prince returned to Osborne early in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are expected to arrive at Osborne early in the ensuing week, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty has announced that her birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Her Majesty has also been pleased to announce her intention of holding Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, 2nd June; Tuesday, 14th June; and Thursday, 23rd June next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, left town on Wednesday morning, by the London and South Western Railway, for Osborne, Isle of Wight, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal Duchess was attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have returned to the residence of the Portuguese Legation, in Gloucester-place, from St. Leonard's-on-Sea, where his Excellency had been staying for some time for the benefit of his health.

The Marquis of Londonderry has returned to Holderness House from Brighton. The noble Marquis's grand annual military banquet will take place this evening (Saturday).

The Marquis of Westminster has been suffering from a severe attack of gout for some days past. The family have arrived at Motcombe from Eaton-hall.

The Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., have left town for Nuneham-park, where they will pass the recess. On their return to town, they will occupy the Earl of Warwick's mansion in Carlton-gardens, which Mr. Harcourt has taken for a term of years.

**ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.**—At the consecration of this new church, last week, the musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Brownsmith, the organist of the church; and not of Mr. Bere, as stated at page 374.

**LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Assembly-rooms, York-road—the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., in the chair—when, after a long and animated discussion, it was resolved to oppose the Great Western Devon and Dorset scheme, and support a coast line from Dorchester, via Bridport, to Exeter.

A meeting of bankers, merchants, and others took place on Tuesday afternoon at the London Tavern, when a series of resolutions in support of the establishment of a Mercantile and Maritime College were unanimously carried.

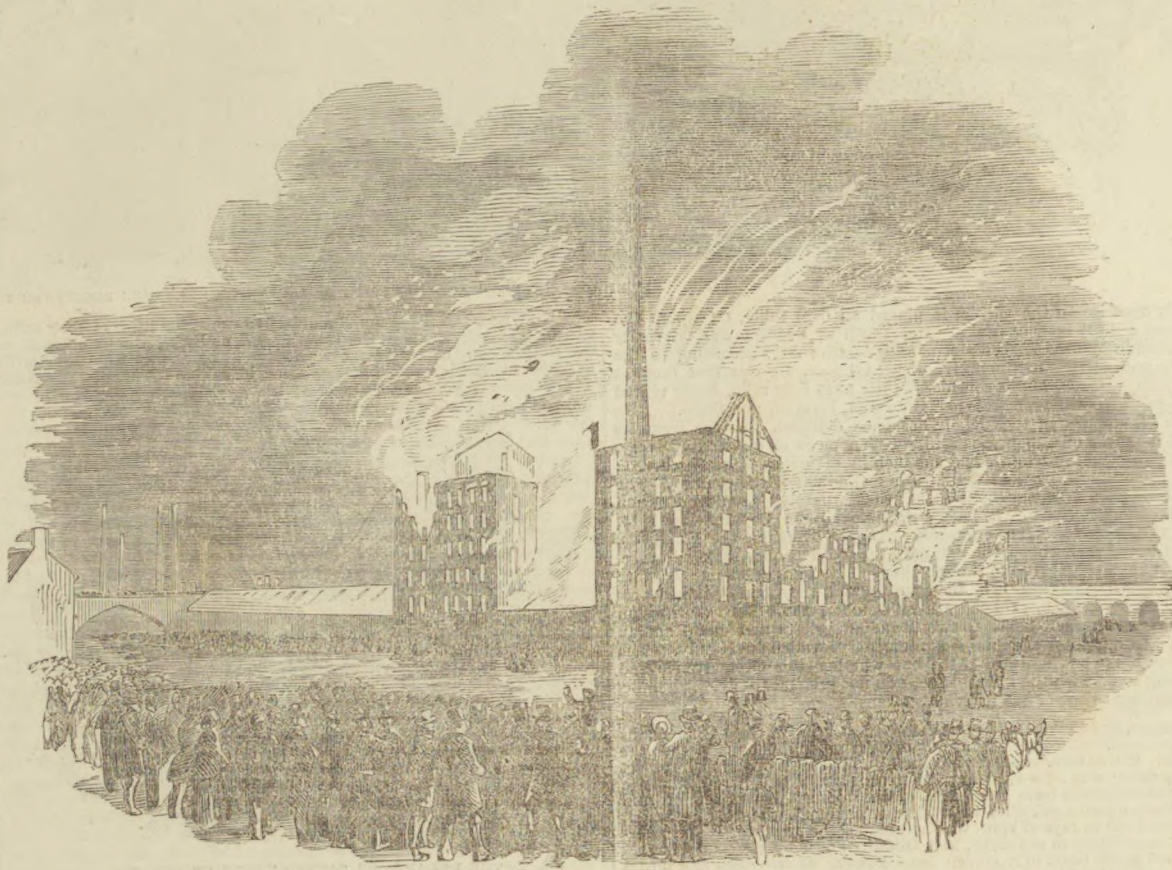
The American steam-ships *Albatross* and *Cincinnati* have been lost: the former near Vera Cruz, and the latter near the Brazos.

A correspondent states that, if the decimal standard should be adopted, all the gold and silver coinage will have to be re-melted to the new measure.

Six hundred slaves were landed in Cuba the latter end of April last by the notorious barque *Lady Suffolk*.

Mr. Alexander Somerville, "one who has whistled at the plough," is about to emigrate to Australia, and a committee of friends are raising the means. The Earl of Aberdeen has forwarded £100 from the Royal bounty fund, with a very complimentary letter.

The clipper barque *Record*, of Teignmouth, was totally lost off Penguin Island, Patagonia, on the 17th January last—crew saved.



DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTH SHORE COTTON-MILL, AT LIVERPOOL, BY FIRE.

## GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

On the night of Tuesday last, the North Shore Mill, on the banks of the Canal, near Vauxhall-road, the only cotton factory Liverpool possessed, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was an immense structure, even of its kind, and about 1000 people were employed within its walls. The factory, which was cruciform, was eight stories in height, and, after stretching a long front to the bank of the canal, extended backwards the same height for a considerable distance; some idea of the extent of the place may be formed probably from the fact that there were 365 windows in it. The building belonged formerly to Mr. R. F. North, but is now the property of Messrs Brogden. Attached to it, a long low cotton-shed stretches to the southward, and in this was stored cotton valued at from £12,000 to £20,000. Parallel with this shed were a series of terraced cottage-houses, four stories in height, erected for the use of the workpeople, and the only effort that could be made was the endeavour to save the shed and these.

Being holiday time, no one was on the property when the fire was first discovered; but Mr. Harrison, the cashier, was quickly on the spot.

In its suddenness and extent the fire exceeded any which has been witnessed in Liverpool for many years. The only symptom of the impending destruction visible a little before nine o'clock appeared to be an unusually brilliant gaslight in the mixing room, on the top story. In half an hour after the whole of the immense structure was one mass of flame. The fire-engines arrived with their usual promptitude, but the building was already doomed, and Mr. Hewitt's judicious care was to prevent the extension of the mischief. Every minute showed the hopelessness of attempting to save any portion of the main building. Floor after floor disappeared, till at last it became evident that, so far as the mill itself was concerned, it was fated to total destruction.

Owing to the dryness of the canal, there was to some degree an insufficiency of water, but what could be had, all other efforts being hopeless, was judiciously applied to save the cotton-shed and the cottages. The neighbouring cottagers were necessarily alarmed, but it was not till the fire actually caught one of the proximate houses that the inmates thought seriously of removal. Then nothing could exceed their panic; and all ages and sexes were to be seen struggling with their moveables through the congested crowd.

The fire can only be said to have really lasted two hours; but at its climax, about half-past 10 o'clock, the sight was one of the most astounding grandeur. For an hour before, the heavens had been illuminated, and an immense concourse (estimated at 10,000) assembled at the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate factory, with the exception of the dark outline of walls not yet fallen, seemed one mass of burnished gold. The police arrangements were excellent, and the multitude were most obedient.

The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery; but we believe that, during the cessation of the ordinary labour, some bricklayers and joiners had been employed, and that they were working on the previous evening till eight o'clock.

The value of the mill, machinery, and stock, were estimated from £50,000 to £80,000; and insurances in a great variety of offices have been effected, it is understood, to about half the full amount. Undoubtedly, in one sense, the greatest loss is that sustained by the 1000 workpeople so unexpectedly thrown out of bread.

## "BILLY BOWLEGS" AND SUITE.

The aboriginal group portrayed upon the next page represents a party of Indians, as they lately appeared in New York, in their native costume, from the western wilds. The party consists of the famous Billy Bowlegs, four Indian chiefs, and an interpreter (here represented), besides two other chiefs not included in the picture. Billy is himself a short, stout built, and ordinary-looking man, of about forty years of age; and was clad in a calico frock, leggings, a belt or two, and a sort of short cloak. On his head he wore a kind of turban, enclosed in a broad silver band, and surmounted by a profusion of black ostrich feathers, by which he is distinguished from the other chiefs. Billy is the heredi-

tary chief of the Seminoles, and nephew of Micconopy, the old chief, who ruled the tribe at the commencement of the Seminole War in 1835; he is also a relative of King Payne, who gave the Americans so much trouble in Georgia and its vicinity in 1812. Another of the party is John Jumper, a subordinate chief of the Seminoles. Nocoee Emanthla is likewise a Seminole chief, whose people are yet in Florida: Nocoee dresses in a calico shirt, fringed and rudely embroidered around the edges; he also wears a turban, formed of a narrow shawl, wound several times around his head. Chocote Tustenuggee, a Miccasukie chief, living at Sam Jones's settlement, is also one of the members, and is, perhaps, the best-looking of the whole delegation. Fasatchee Emanthla is another of the red-skin visitors; he is probably a subordinate chief of the Seminoles, to which tribe he belongs. Sarparksee Yohola and Pasackecathla are two Seminole chiefs, who, with their people, have removed from Florida to Arkansas. They visited Florida for the purpose of inducing the Indians to emigrate to the West. They say there is better hunting and more comfort in their new home than the Florida Indians can possibly have. All together form a wild group of the red race of America. Abram, the Negro interpreter, is no unimportant personage in the suite.

The whole delegation appears to look up to Billy Bowlegs as their leader, and he is not at all modest in the matter, for he always assumes the chief prerogatives. Nor does he do this with any show of even savage politeness. He is surly, and at all times cross and unmanageable. There seems to be but little of the "noble Indian" about him. When Osceola was alive, Billy Bowlegs was hardly known, except among his own people. After the death of that celebrated chief, however, Billy took rank, and soon became known as a wily, dangerous foe of the white man. He soon gained the reputation of being treacherous and cruel; and has, down to the present time, proved a troublesome fellow. He now pretends that he is willing, and, in fact, desirous to emigrate; he says that game is getting scarce in Florida, and he thinks he can do much better at the West. He is utterly surprised at what he has seen since he came North; and is perfectly satisfied that, with the big guns, powerful steam-boats, and "much folks" which he finds, the great Seminole nation itself must yield before the white man.

The several Portraits are from Daguerrotypes, by Meade Brothers, New York.

## BUDDHU'S TOOTH, CEYLON.

THE Delada, or Sacred Tooth of Buddha, the holy relic of the Singhalese, is deposited in a small chamber of one of the temples, which is termed the Malegawa, close to the palace of Kandy, the mountain capital of the kings of this celebrated eastern city, island of Ceylon. Round the doorway are exquisite carvings of elephants, and various other devices, executed on ivory; while on one side stands an altar covered with sweet-smelling flowers, placed as an offering to their god. The apartment is brilliantly lighted by oil lamps, and is lined with rich figured brocade, interwoven with threads of gold; in the centre of which, on a table of solid embossed silver, stands the sacred relic, encased within six shrines of pure gold, the innermost containing the Delada, lying in the heart of a golden lotus.

The largest *caranidus* (which means shrine) is upwards of five feet in height, of the *dogabah* form, and is loaded with a profusion of massy gold chains, ornamented with the most rare and costly gems, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, cat's-eyes, and other jewels of immense value; all of which have been presented, from time to time, as offerings to the sacred relic. The apartment is strongly impregnated with the scent of the sweet-smelling Buddha flowers, which are tastefully arranged in various devices around the object of their worship. In front of the silver table, and imme-

ceeded in carrying the enemy's position and bayoneting its defenders. Myah Thoon unfortunately escaped for the time with 100 or 200 followers, but Captain Fytche and his Karians went off immediately in pursuit. The two field guns, rocket tubes, and rockets, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's possession on the 4th of last month, were re-captured, the guns having been used against us in the action. It is to these guns mainly that the heavy loss on the British side is attributed. Lieutenant Cockburn, 18th Royal Irish, is described as being mortally wounded; one letter even places him among the killed. The sergeant-major of the 4th Sikhs is also reported killed, and Conductor Lisbey, of the Rocket Troop, severely wounded. The operations commenced at nine a.m., and ended at one p.m. Thesiek and wounded have been sent to Rangoon in the steamers Phlegethon and Mahanuddy. Great mortality from cholera and dysentery had prevailed among both troops and camp followers during the expedition.

Much uncertainty prevails regarding the actual state of affairs at Ava. The late King's brother-in-law is now believed to be fully established in power, but it is said that he will not hear of any cession of territory; that he is endeavouring to gain time "at any expense of truth and promises;" and that, flushed with his recent success over his own Sovereign, he manifests no anxiety regarding our threatened advance on his capital. The confidence of his advisers, moreover, appears to have been greatly increased by the recent affair at Donabaw, and by the desperate resistance of the Dacoit leader, who repulsed our troops on that occasion. This chief, Myah Thoon, was an outlaw during the reign of the old King, but his recent success, and the desperate stand which he is still making in the jungle, have wiped away the recollection of his crimes. The Court have not only sent him, as a recompense for his fidelity, a string of titles the highest in their power to bestow, but have invested him with legal authority over the entire district to which his operations have been confined; and this since the publication of the Governor-General's proclamation. The recent defeat of Myah Thoon by Sir J. Cheape will probably induce the King to alter his tone; if not, as the rains will set in very shortly, and Ava will be in six weeks as accessible as Prome, our troops will advance on his capital, and the fact of additional troops having been ordered up to Prome appears to indicate that such a measure is already in contemplation.

The recent legalisation of the trade in opium by the Emperor of China may possibly be attended with very serious results to India. The financial position of the Company's Government is so anomalous that to make its income meet its expenditure it is dependent on two circumstances—first, that the Chinese should persist in eating opium; and secondly, that the Emperor should prohibit the home production or importation of the drug. The China merchants of Bombay appear, however, to doubt whether the Chinese Government will be able to enforce at so distant a port as Canton (2000 miles from Peking by sea, and not much nearer by land) an edict which would curtail so considerably the perquisites of the mandarins of the coast province.

## CHINA.

The rebellion has now assumed a most formidable aspect. The insurgents have traversed the empire from the south-west to the north-east. They have hitherto repulsed the Royal troops—they have either captured, or are on the point of capturing, the city of Nankin—they are menacing Peking with a similar fate; and, according to all computable chances, they will succeed thus far in subverting the Government of China. The Chinese empire is irregularly bisected by a great river called the Yang-tse-Kiang, towards the mouth of which Nankin, the southern Imperial capital, is situated. The rebels were masters of the whole course of this stream, and, as it was added, of the whole country to the south of it, excepting a portion of the seaboard. The army of the insurgents was undoubtedly on the advance—its right wing from Nankin and its left from Vou-tchan or Woochung—the destination of the whole force being Peking, the northern capital of the empire, and the residence of the Sovereign. The rebels were to be opposed by two Imperial armies, directed against their right and left divisions respectively, and on the event of this collision depended the fate of the dynasty, and, perhaps, the prospects of China. Meanwhile the rapid advance of the rebels had spread consternation and alarm through Nankin and other wealthy cities, and the Imperial officials seemed entirely paralysed and powerless. It appears that application had been made by the Viceroy of Soochau to the English Consul at Shanghai to co-operate against the rebel force for the protection of Nankin. Our latest advices from Shanghai report the rebel force as investing Nankin, which it was expected would fall; and it is further stated that delegates had been sent from Soochau to the rebel leaders, offering a large sum to secure that wealthy city from molestation and plunder. There are also reports that a portion of the rebel force had proceeded north. The native bankers and wealthy people were removing their families and treasure into the country, and goods had been sent from Soochau to Shanghai for safety. At Shanghai there was a general panic; bankers' and merchants' houses were shut up, and an entire stoppage was put to trade. Money was so scarce that the duties of exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the Consul. The naval force that must now be off Shanghai is calculated to restore confidence in that vicinity, and if the rebels proceed north, and do not delay round Nankin and the neighbouring country, internal trade may be resumed sooner than the present state of affairs would lead one to expect.

It is not probable that anything will be attempted by the British force beyond the protection of British property. A war-steamship, the *Hermes*—in which was Sir G. Bonham, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary—left Hong-Kong for Shanghai on the 12th inst., in aid of the small force already in that port; and the French and American navies are also represented as on the spot. No doubt more urgent applications will be made to the English, French, and American naval commanders, by the Imperial authorities, for their interference and protection; and the next advices will, accordingly, be awaited with great interest.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.**—It is expected that the Parliamentary inquiry into the last Liverpool election will prove it to be one of the worst cases yet brought to light. Persons have been for some time past in Liverpool collecting evidence. It is said that between £10,000 and £12,000 was spent one forenoon.

**BAKSTAPLE ELECTION.**—There are already three candidates for the representation of this borough, both seats for which have been declared vacant, in consequence of the bribery committed at the last election. Lord Ebrington, the son of the Lord Lieutenant, who was defeated at the last election, has again come forward, as an avowed Ministerialist. Mr. Tite, an eminent architect, has also issued an address, in which he declares himself to be a supporter of the Government. The only Conservative candidate is Mr. Guinness, who comes forward on the same principles as those which were advocated by the late members.

**GLASGOW SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.**—The roadway of this bridge is now completed, and was opened to the public on Wednesday last. In passing across, the undulation is pretty easily observed; but this, which cannot altogether be avoided in suspension-bridges, will be considerably remedied by the additional back-stays.

**LUNAR RAINBOW.**—On Monday evening last this rare and beautiful phenomenon was visible in the heavens, and excited a considerable degree of interest. At Woodford, in Essex, it was distinctly seen from a quarter to half-past twelve a.m. The arch was as perfect as though formed by the sun.

**VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST RAILWAY DIRECTORS.**—On the 6th inst. an accident occurred on the York and North Midland Railway, by which John Thompson, an engine-driver, and Joseph Sykes, a stoker, met their deaths. The inquest has been adjourned from time to time, until Tuesday last, when the Government Inspector having been examined, stated that the rails were not quite in proper order, or that the train was driven too fast for safety. The Coroner then left it to the jury to determine whether the accident arose from excessive speed or from any defect in the engine or line. If they were of opinion that the former was the case, that was the act of the driver now dead; but if they adopted the latter proposition, then he considered the directors of the company were criminally responsible. The jury, after about twenty minutes' deliberation, found a verdict of manslaughter against the directors. A sufficient number had agreed, but there were two who dissented from the rest of the jurymen.

**THE ISLE OF WIGHT SAVINGS-BANK.**—The accounts of the Isle of Wight Savings-bank, which has recently been defrauded, have been audited, and the particulars made known. The amount of 2646 balances due to depositors is £26,778 12s. 10d. The available assets amount to £28,622 11s. 10d. Amount of defalcations, £8156 1s. The depositors will receive a dividend from this mislaid savings-bank of 17s. 6d. in the pound.

**DECREASE OF PAUPERISM AND NOVEL APPLICATION.**—The master of the Shepton Mallet Union, in consequence of the limited number of women therein, was under the necessity of applying to the board of guardians for permission to hire such as were required to perform the necessary washing, &c. in the house, the inmates consisting almost entirely of aged persons, children, and sick. There has been no able-bodied man in the house for a considerable time, and the number in this union is less than that of the preceding year by nearly 30 per cent.





"BILLY BOWLEGS," AND HIS SUITE OF INDIAN CHIEFS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

diately opposite to the shrine, is placed an oval table, on which the devotees deposit their offerings. The Tooth of Buddha was originally deposited in the great Temple of Juggernath; and, according to the "Mahawanso" (one of the native ancient histories), was first brought to Ceylon A.D. 400, and is considered their most holy relic, being visited by pilgrims from the remotest parts of India, Birmah, and Siam.

The genuineness of the Delada has been doubted. So far from its being the tooth of a man, it is said to be a piece of discoloured ivory, about two inches in length, and one inch in diameter, slightly curved; yet it is considered by the Kandians the palladium of the country. The Buddhists have a superstitious belief, that whatever people or nation may become possessed of it, have a right to govern Ceylon. In 1815, when the British forces, after a severe struggle, overcame the Kandians, and captured their chiefs, the taking of the tooth at once restored peace, and put an effectual stop to the rebellion. The natives exclaimed that "the English were masters of the country," as they had obtained possession of the Delada. On the 5th of October, 1847, Lord Torrington desired it to be handed over to two Kandian priests and one Kandian chief; at which time a deal of excitement prevailed in Kandy. The rebellion broke out in July, 1848; but whether this circumstance had anything to do with the disturbance, I do not pretend to say.

According to one of the native historians—

Goutama Buddha died 543 years before the Christian era. His remains were consumed on a funeral pile, out of which King Khoima rescued the Delada. It was afterwards sent to India, and treated with much respect for centuries; was afterwards carried to Poelalup; and here commenced what the Buddhists term "the trials of the tooth." It was here ordered to be thrown into a pit, filled with burning charcoal, whence, they assert, "it burst forth in rays of light, which illumined the universe. It was afterwards buried deep in the earth, and trodden down by elephants, but reappeared in the heart of a golden lotus flower. It was then cast into a filthy pool, which instantly became a clear pond, covered with the beautiful lotus flowers, on one of which it was found; but the Ahoilakes believed these wonders to be deceptions, and placed the Delada on an anvil; the hammer was raised to destroy it, when it instantly sank into the iron.

The King now permitted the Buddhists to prove the truth of their faith, when Subhadra, who built the temple, and had made many offerings to the Delada, saw the relic remove with great effulgence from the anvil, and float in water in a golden cup, which he held in his hand. The King

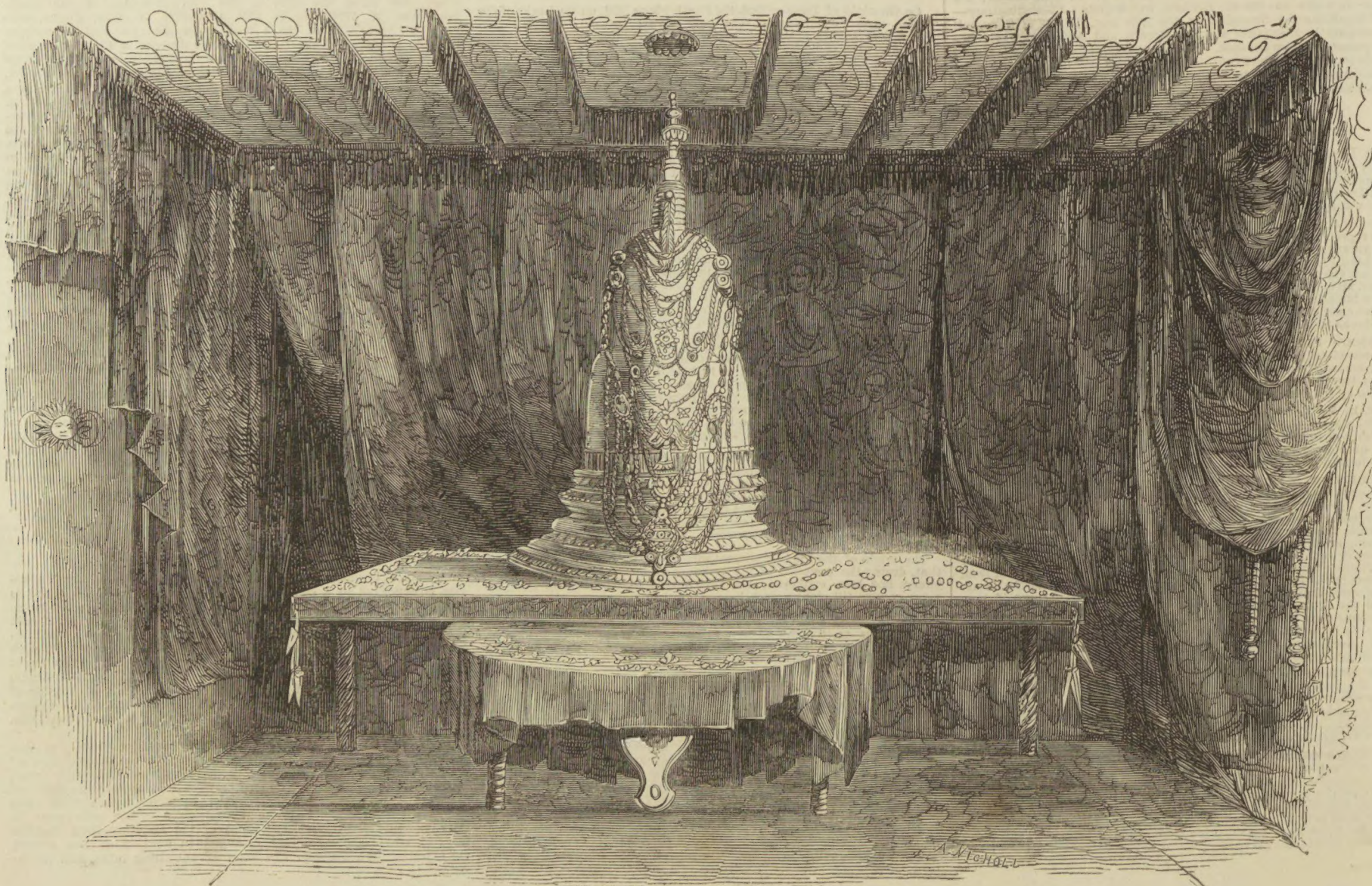


THE DELADA, OR SACRED TOOTH OF BUDDHU.

acknowledged that these trials were the means of procuring a triumph to true religion. THE EXHIBITION OF THE DELADA.—The Tooth of Buddha was ex-

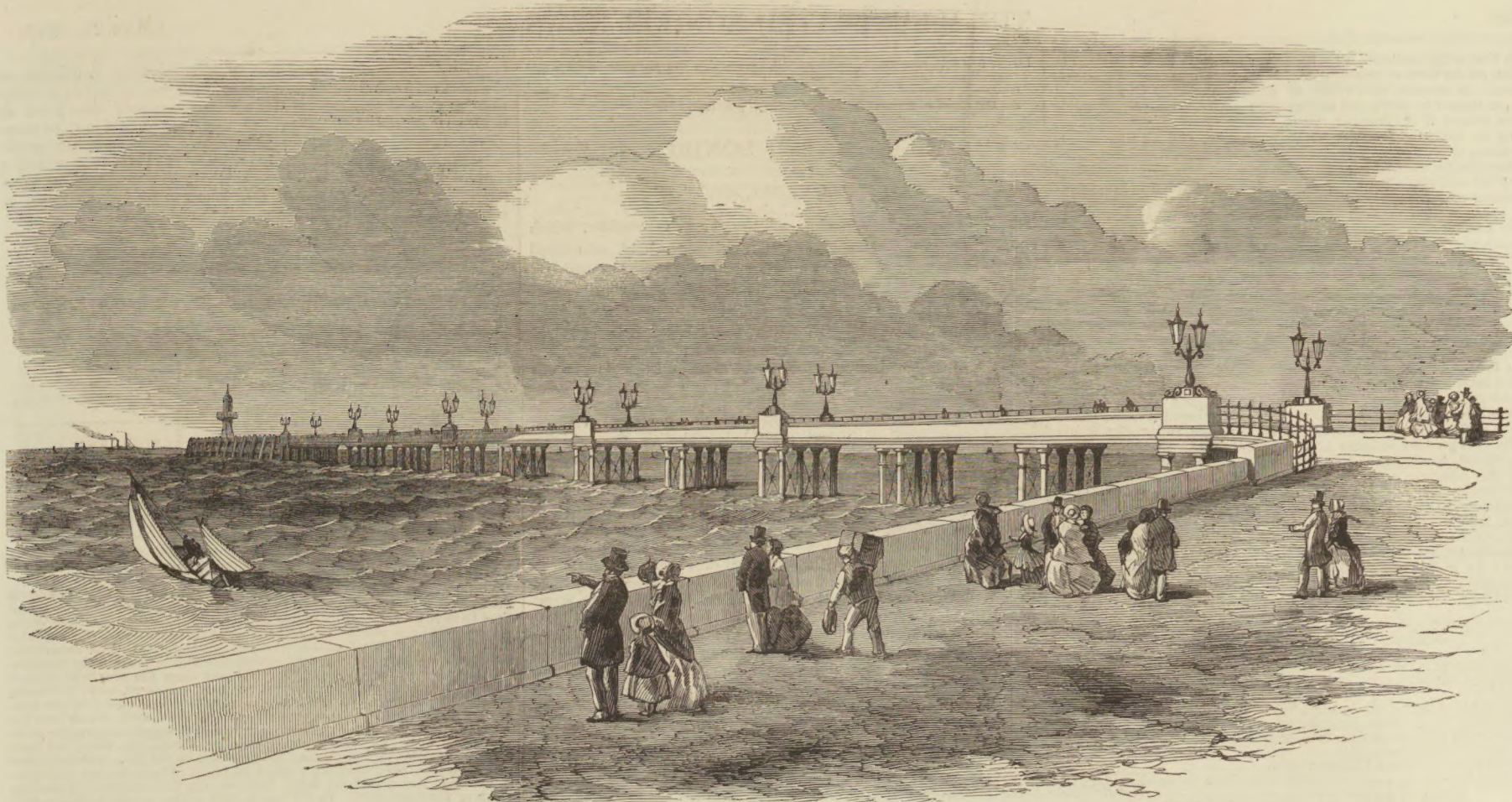
hibited, and the offerings continued, for three successive days. On the second day, some wretched specimens of the science of defence were exhibited before the Governor, both with the fists and wooden swords and targets. On the fourth night there was also a display of native fireworks, well made and skilfully managed. Night and day, without intermission, during the continuance of this festival, there was kept up a continual din of tom-toms, and sounding of Kandian pipes and chonque-shells. The Kandian pipe is a musical instrument in power and melody nearly resembling a penny whistle; but the chonque is a shell, with a mouth-piece attached, and, under the influence of powerful lungs, is a most efficient instrument for producing a noise, which was called music—its throes varying between the bellowing of a chained bull and the howling of a forsaken dog. I presume the natives considered these sounds peculiarly adapted for their sacred music, as such instruments are to be found in all temples, and may be heard at all hours, to the dire annoyance of any European who attempts to sleep in their neighbourhood. The principal temporary building was 250 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and supported by six lines of pillars; it was under this that the tooth was exhibited; and the whole was ornamented with palm branches, plantain trees, fruit, and flowers. So gracefully were these disposed, that the columns in the variety of their decorations, and some, even in unity of effect, presented combinations, which, if transferred to stone, would rival any specimen of Corinthian architecture. In the brilliant pageantry of this festival, the rich altar, and resplendent ornaments of the relic, the great size and elegant decorations of the temporary buildings, the peculiar and picturesque dresses of the chiefs, the majestic elephants, and the dense mass of people, threw an air of imposing grandeur over the trees, and the wild and beautiful scenery around the Kandian capital formed an appropriate landscape.—*Forbes's Ceylon.*

In the month of August, 1847, through the kindness of Sir J. Emerson Tennant, the Colonial Secretary, I obtained admission to the Malegawa (Temple), at Kandy, where I made the above sketch; but was, however, obliged several times to leave the sanctuary on the approach of devotees, who came to lay offerings before the shrine, as they would not permit me to witness the ceremony; and the patience of the priests seemed pretty well exhausted before my drawings were completed. A. NICHOLL.



THE MALEGAWA TEMPLE, IN CEYLON, THE DEPOSITORY OF "BUDDHU'S TOOTH."





NEW HIGH-WATER LANDING-PIER, AT MARGATE.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL,  
AT FORFAR.

WERE anything wanting to testify to the wide appreciation of the statesmanship of the late Sir Robert Peel, it would be found in the circumstance that the small county town of Forfarshire, with a population of some 9000 inhabitants, the bulk of whom are weavers, was the first to erect a memorial to his name. As our Illustration will show, their tribute, considering the means of those who raised it, is very creditable as a work of art.

The memorial was begun and finished during the summer of 1850, with the exception of the bust, which was placed on its pedestal a few weeks ago. The monument occupies a very commanding site, within the new cemetery to the south of the town, and is a conspicuous object for miles around. It stands about forty-five feet high, and is built of freestone ashler, brought from the neighbourhood of St. Andrews. The bust is cut from a block of Craigleith stone, and is the production of Mr. William Anderson, of Perth, a young sculptor of promise, to whose

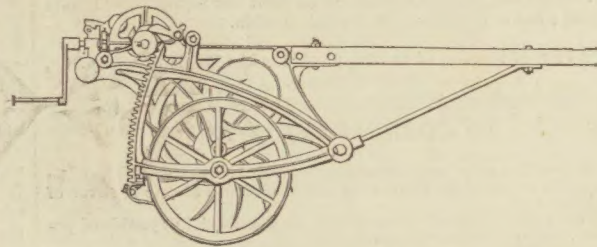
this, if it cast some damp on the spectators, certainly had no effect on the proceedings. At twelve o'clock the whole of the shops were closed, so as to afford every person an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony; and of this they generally availed themselves: every desirable spot near the scene of action was crowded with spectators, the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood were lined with anxious faces, and even the summits of the neighbouring cliffs were fully occupied. The Duke's Head Hotel had been engaged by the Directors of the Pier Company for those ladies who were pleased to grace the ceremony with their presence. At two o'clock the procession moved from the above hotel. It was headed by the Vicar (the Rev. J. F. Lingham), accompanied by the Rev. P. Prosser, Incumbent of Trinity Church, and the rest of the local clergy; and followed by the Chairman of the Pier Directors, G. Y. Hunter, Esq.; with the High Constable, F. W. Cobb, Esq. After these came the Directors and the officers of the Company, the magistrates, and the other authorities of the town. On arriving at the spot where the first pile was to be placed (around which a suitable platform had been erected), a prayer composed for the occasion was offered up by the Rev. the Vicar, which was listened to by the large concourse assembled with becoming attention. The powerful driving machine was next put into motion by the Chairman of the Directors; and, by its aid, the first pile was driven into its place. A salute then told to the spectators that this work, so necessary to the prosperity of their town, had fairly commenced; and the cheers with which they responded showed that they fully appreciated the importance of the event.

In the evening upwards of a hundred gentlemen dined at the Town-hall. The chair was occupied by G. Y. Hunter, Esq., supported by the clergy, magistrates, &c.; and the day, so auspiciously begun, was concluded with a hearty wish from all, that those interested in the work might, at the fitting time, re-assemble to celebrate its completion.

This Pier, when completed, will stretch out into the sea nearly 1300 feet. It is in spans of 60 feet each, the superstructure resting upon piers formed by clusters of iron columns, as will be seen by the Sketch. The width is 20 feet; and it is increased to 45 feet at the head, which is a substantial timber structure, for the accommodation of steam-vessels and shipping, the foundations of which will be formed of wrought-iron screw piles. In all other respects, the structure is of iron, with the modern wrought-iron plate girders, recently so much used in railway bridges, which are of great strength. The approach will be on either side of the present Droit Office, and will be a bold and commodious entrance, being 80 feet in width at the shore. The Pier will be accessible to steam and other vessels at all states of the tide, the height of the flooring being 15 feet above high water. It will be one of the handsomest landing-places on the coast; and, as a pier, the first of its construction erected. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Birch, the engineers, of London; and Mr. Bastow, of Hartlepool, as contractor.

## SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

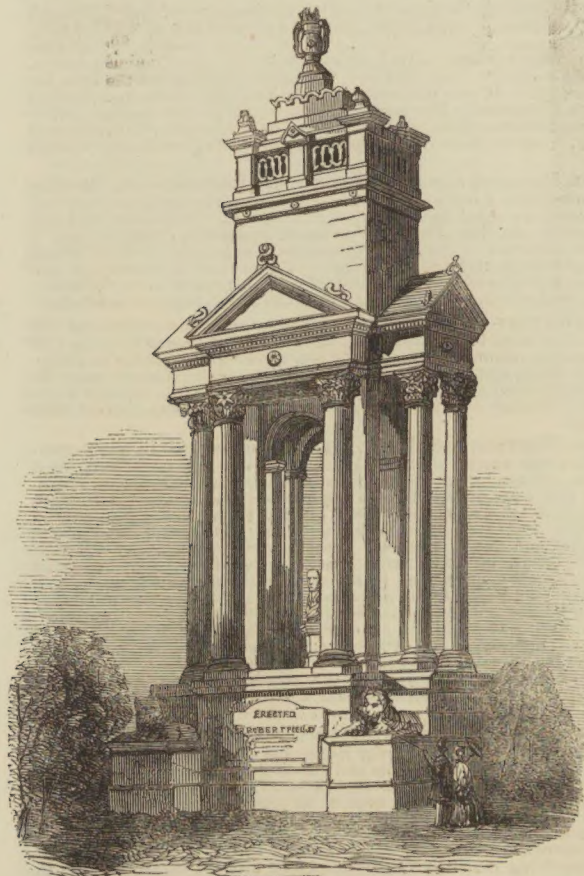
It is well known that the produce of land cultivated by market-gardeners and by cottagers far exceeds that obtained from the same area by the farmer. That excess is obtained chiefly at the expense of increased labour in deep tillage, irrigating, singling, and cleansing. It is only of late that a serious effort has been made to assimilate our practice as farmers to that of the gardener. In the growth of root crops the water-drill is but just beginning to perform that in the field, the omission of which in the garden would be considered as the height of neglect. In growing corn, we still adhere to the extravagant practice of thick sowing, whether broad cast or by the drill; though we may see in the labourer's allotments how much superior, both in the straw and in the ear, is the crop which he has "dibbled" with one-third the quantity of seed. The value of horse-hoeing is doubted by many who would not allow a weed to remain in their gardens; and we still endeavour to



SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

make up by waggon-loads of manure and by tons of guano for imperfect tillage and want of drainage, which permit their most valuable constituents to be washed off the surface into the ditches and streams; whereas, by converting our fields by deep tillage into one vast filtering bed for their retention, we should not only avoid this waste, but avail ourselves to the utmost of the valuable dressings that descend with the rains of heaven, the ammonia contained in which, according to our chemists, represents an annual value of quite twenty shillings per acre, estimated at the price of guano.

It is to the latter element of cultivation, namely the effective pulverization of the soil and preparation of the seed-bed, that Mr. Samuelson, the well-known agricultural engineer of Banbury, has contributed the invention of his digging-machine, which has been for some time past at



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT FORFAR.

liberality in executing it, at an almost nominal charge, the committee are indebted for being able to complete the structure, which otherwise they could not have accomplished with the funds at their disposal. The architect of the monument is Mr. James Maclaren, of Dundee, whose design was selected by the committee from thirty-one submitted in competition.

## NEW HIGH-WATER LANDING-PIER, MARGATE.

THERE are some events of so great an importance to the locality in which they occur as to call forth one undivided feeling of interest; and this was instanced on driving the first pile of the proposed High Water Landing-pier at Margate, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. From an early hour in the morning it was quite evident that some event of an unusual character was about to take place; flags were hoisted at every prominent part of the town, and the church bells rang their merriest peal. From the head of the present jetty, and extending far into the sea, signal flags of various hues and devices were seen rising, as it were, from the still waters, marking both the direction and extent of the proposed structure. The day was singularly unpropitious; but



SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.



work in that neighbourhood, and which we illustrate as it appeared in operation on the farm occupied by Mr. Wm. Cales, at Adderbury, Oxfordshire. It consists essentially of several series of slender steel prongs, so shaped in curve and section as to penetrate the soil easily by the mere weight of the framing, which contains them; each series resembling the spokes of a wheel without the tyre, and all the wheels being caused to revolve by the draught of the horses, whilst imbedded in the earth up to what may be called their naves. The spokes or prongs bring up the soil, and allow it to fall backward, thoroughly pulverized and mixed, in a form not unlike the back-water from a paddle-wheel. In the upper portion of their revolution they pass between a corresponding number of strong iron bars which scrape away any earth or weeds adhering to them. Although, like all other tillage implements, it works best in dry weather, the digger was used with advantage during the early spring, when it was hardly possible to plough at all; it also clears itself well of any stones which it may pick out of the ground.

From the description which we have given, it will appear that it is, in fact, a trenching implement, propelled by horses—loosening, and partially bringing the subsoil to the surface, and thoroughly reducing the whole, like the fork; and not merely cleaving off a slice, and reversing it like the plough; but, as it only requires four or five horses to work it when set to dig ten inches deep by three feet in width, being equal to four acres dug in a working day of seven hours, in soils where it is rare to see less than three horses ploughing only one-fourth of that breadth to a depth of barely six inches, it is obvious that, apart from the superiority of the result, there is positive economy in the power applied. Circular motion, which general accompanies the application of steam-power, will, we trust, in this instance, as in that of the horse-power thrashing machine, prove to be only its precursor; meanwhile, it is perhaps quite as well, with reference to the speedy and general adoption of this new cultivating machine, that its introduction is not dependent, in the first instance, upon that of the steam-engine.

In conclusion, we must not omit to notice the application of the "Digger" to works of road formation and excavating generally. It moves as much surface soil in a day as would require forty to sixty men with the spade.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Trinity Sunday. Alexander Pope born, 1688.  
MONDAY, 23.—Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842. Dr. Paley died, 1805.  
TUESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Calvin died, 1554.  
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846. Sir H. Davy died, 1839.  
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury.  
FRIDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1265.  
SATURDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1756.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 1 25	11 50	12 35	13 0	13 45	14 10	14 55

THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to render our Illustrated Account of the DUBLIN EXHIBITION the more complete, the publication of the DOUBLE NUMBER, announced for MAY 28, is deferred until JUNE 4.

This Double Number will contain Splendid Engravings of the most interesting objects exhibited.

Subscribers in Ireland are requested to apply early to W. H. SMITH and SON, to secure copies. New Subscribers should send subscriptions for a term of not less than Thirteen Numbers. Single Copies, Sixpence each; Double Numbers, extra.

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A Large View of the City of Dublin, printed in the Exhibition Building, price Sixpence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A READER.—The only way in which the tone of the negative can be darkened is by using the mixture of gallic acid and nitrate of silver of greater strength.

EAST NORFOLK.—Oxide of silver cannot be dissolved in cyanide of potassium, unless the latter be in solution.

MINNIE.—The daughters of Lord Seymour bear the courtesy title of "Lady" as the grand-daughters of a Duke. We apprehend, however, that this courtesy custom is scarcely tenable.

HERALDRY.—On marrying any daughter of a gentleman entitled to Arms, you must impale her coat with your own, unless the lady be an heiress or co-heiress, and then you carry your wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence.

Δ.—Our space forbids us to enter on the genealogical details necessary to supply our correspondent with the desired information.

C. S. M. (an old subscriber).—The title of "Captain" is seldom or never borne by a Captain of Militia except on actual duty. It scarcely seems correct for him to do so, and is certainly not in good taste.

JURIST.—There would be no impropriety in your adding your Christian names in the way you state.

T. T. S. and W.—We cannot ascertain the arms of the family named.

INVESTIGATOR.—Arms of Edy and Edye: Gu. three boys' heads couped at the shoulders arg.

NEANIAS.—A reference to the family pedigree and old family papers might indicate the origin and the alterations of a surname.

PEDIGREE.—John Nevill, last Lord Latimer, was fifth in descent from Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland. Sir George Nevill, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer in 1432, was son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, by Joan, his second wife, daughter of John of Gaunt. There was a previous Lord Latimer, of the House of Nevill—viz., John Nevill, son of Lord Nevill, of Raby, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Latimer, Lord Latimer. His Lordship's Barony seems now to be vested in Lord Willoughby de Broke.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Royal pedigree of the late Duke of Wellington, showing his Grace's descent through the Hills, Boyles, O'Bryens, Butlers, and Bohuns, from King Edward I., was given in our Journal in October last. Helen, present Countess of Mornington, has also a direct descent from the same Monarch, through the families of Portfield, Boyd, Cunningham, Hamilton, Beaufort, and Holland.

A FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Greaves: Quarterly gu. and vert, an eagle displayed, holding in its beak a slip of oak fructed or Crest: On a mound vert, a stag trippant, holding in its mouth a slip of oak fructed ppr. Motto: In veritate triumpho.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Burke's "Peerage."

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Quakers never use the designations of "Esquire" or "Rev."

Oxo.—A county magistrate is an Esquire.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The wife of an eldest son, when her husband becomes, by the death of his father, head of the family, drops the prefix of the Christian name. The widow of the father is styled "senior" or "Dowager Mrs."

W. B. D.—Penny of Elizabeth coined for Ireland, the legend on the reverse is "Posui Deum adiutorem meum;" and the other is a small brass coin of Tetricus.

H. P., of Holloway, has well argued the controversy between the e and the o in the Collier amendment of *Lady Macbeth's* speech—"What boast was it then that made you break this enterprise to me?" The sole difficulty lies in the grammatical construction. If the amendment be permitted, the word "boast," by a metonymy usual in Shakespeare, is used for the "spirit of boast," or "boastful motive." *Lady Macbeth's* question means simply, "Why then did you boast that you would murder Duncan, and propose to me to become your accomplice?"—We take this opportunity of correcting an error of the press in our article on Mr. Collier's volume of "Emendations." In the following sentence, "But the most notable of this class of errata occurs in one of the plays not [out] of the quarto-list of fourteen, namely 'Cymbeline,' the small word in brackets should be omitted. In another place, 'Heminge and Collier' is misprinted for Heminge and Condell."—The following information, received from a Correspondent, is curious:—

In an edition of Shakespeare, published at London in 1747, by J. and P. Knapton, S. Birt, T. Longman, and T. Shewell, in "Cymbeline," it is printed,

"Whose feathers are her painting, hath betray'd him.

"Poor I am stale," &c.

(Alluding, probably, to the bird that borrowed its feathers from the peacock, as the female in *Ulysses* borrowed her beauty from her painted face.)

In the next edition, as you have printed it in your paper, my edition has it—

"In the next it is printed in mine—

"Like a full-blown'd rose, a German one, Cry'd oh!" &c.

That edition of 1747 is, however, of no authority. None, indeed, is of the slightest, except the folio of 1623, and the elder quartos.

ERRATA.—In "Chess Nomenclature," page 387—for Pavo, read Pao; for Pindah, read Pindah.

DECENS ET COMES ought to know the text—"To the pure all things are pure."

MEMO.—The fact of being in the Commission of the Peace does not confer the right of a cockade in the servant's hat.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

THE Provisional Government of the French Republic, which started into such sudden existence in February, 1848, astonished the world by most of its acts, grieved it by a few, and gratified it by several. Its generous and wise abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, was hailed with lively satisfaction throughout France; and with minor, but decided approbation, in every part of Europe. It gave a pledge that, however deplorable might be the consequences of street-fighting, and of insurrections behind the barricades, there would be no Reign of Terror in the new revolution. It proved that, if it were not always possible to avoid the murderous assault of armed citizens against one another, it was possible to abolish the practice of judicial massacres. Louis Napoleon has deemed it necessary to re-enact the punishment which the Provisional Government abolished. At a time when he is all powerful—when his word is the undisputed law—when slavish functionaries vie with each other in abject submission to his authority—and when the whole nation awaits with patience, and even with cheerfulness and hope, the results of the new system of government of which his name is the type and his person the representative, he has caused a project to be laid before the Legislative Body for re-enacting, in its worst form, the law against treason. If he had contented himself with having it declared that an attempt against the life of any member of the "sacred" House of Bonaparte—for such he is evidently desirous that the French nation should consider it—should be punished as parricide, there would have been no real objection. But Louis Napoleon has not confined himself to so small a demand. The punishment of death is to be decreed not only against those who actually attempt the life of the Emperor, or that of any member of his family, but against every person who shall attempt to change or overthrow the existing form of Government. Consternation prevails throughout Paris in consequence. In that city every man of note or mark has at one time or another rendered himself liable to a charge of conspiracy against an established Government. The Emperor himself is the most noted conspirator in France. He waged war twice against the Government of Louis Philippe, and was defeated. He waged war against the Republic, which he solemnly swore to maintain, and was successful. But if Louis Philippe had meted out to him the same measure of punishment which he wishes to employ against others, he would never have been President of a Republic or Autocrat of an Empire. Louis Philippe was too merciful. He spared a life that was justly forfeited, and thus brought upon unhappy France the *coup d'état* of 1851, and the sacrifice of at least a thousand lives, to say nothing of countless other evils attendant on a state of revolution. It cannot be imputed to Louis Napoleon that he possesses the faults of Louis Philippe. There is nothing merciful about the Emperor. All is harsh, stern, and unyielding, and it would almost seem as if he had never forgiven Louis Philippe for having put him in prison, instead of sending him to the scaffold. Though little accustomed to endure opposition to his will, the announcement of this sanguinary intention to re-enact a law which bears a Reign of Terror in its fertile bosom, has created such alarm among all the most eminent and intelligent men in France, and even in the *Corps Legislatif* itself, that a hope is entertained by the Emperor's friends that he will be induced to give way. We trust that it will prove so. It is necessary for France that the Empire should have a fair trial. It would be a misfortune for that country if the present Government were brought to a premature and violent end. It cannot be denied, whatever faults may justly be charged against the Emperor, that he has many merits and even virtues. The great Napoleon himself did not better understand the French people, or better know how to govern them, than Napoleon III. If he have abridged public liberty, he has maintained public peace—a matter about which the French of the present day are peculiarly anxious. His proposed new law, instead of strengthening, will weaken his throne and dynasty if he persist in it. As no former measure that he ever attempted to carry excited half as much distrust and opposition as this, it is not unlikely that his prudent will prevail over his revengeful feelings, and that he will yield before it be too late to do so with dignity.

THE inquiry into the conduct of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, has been highly damaging to more persons than Mr. Stafford. Not only has it brought home the charge of political jobbing of the worst kind to the Secretary, and exposed political incompetency the most deplorable on the part of the Duke of Northumberland, but it has tainted the character of the whole Derby Administration. But these mal-practices, like some apparent evils in the moral government of the world, are likely to produce good results. For the future the service of the national dockyards will be conducted without reference to party politics, and with no other object than efficiency. Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for depriving of the suffrage all the servants and workmen of these national establishments, thus placing them upon the same footing as those of the Post office. It is, perhaps, somewhat hard upon any public servants that their acceptance of employment at the hands of the State should deprive them of one of the most valued rights of free citizenship; but future candidates for work and wages in the dockyards will at least know the bargain they make. They will enjoy the freedom of choice between their pottage and their privilege. It is possible that in some large scheme of Parliamentary reform a means might be suggested for purifying the dockyards without depriving the labourers of their votes; but as no such large scheme is likely to be carried, or even introduced, the venal labourers of Chatham, Portsmouth, and other equally useful but notorious places, must be content to bear the punishment of their past transgressions. And yet, if the subject be fairly considered, there is no necessity for Parliamentary reform to remedy the glaring abuses which Mr. Stafford's and the Duke of Northumberland's mismanagement have brought to light. The Government has but to adopt a measure which has long been urged upon it, and cease to be a ship-builder. Private enterprise and competition, which produce so many splendid ships for the mercantile service, would produce ships for the service of the State equal, if not superior, to any that were ever launched from a national dock-yard, and at a cost considerably less. Were such a practical reform adopted, there would be no necessity for depriving any man or body of men of the suffrage; and political corruption, if it did not disappear from the boroughs where ships of war are built, would, at all events, have nothing to do with the art and mystery of ship-building. The measure to be introduced by Lord John Russell, though not the best that might have been adopted, will be better than none at all. If it do not lead to economy in the dockyards, it will lead to efficiency; and will, in all probability, be considered no hard-

ship by the most intelligent of the persons employed in the docks. Under the ancient régime, such persons had no security that a violent partizan would not be appointed first Lord or Secretary of the Admiralty; and that they would not be summarily dismissed from their employment. To such honest public servants a vote for a borough too often proved a nuisance and a snare. Lord John Russell's measure will be considered by them rather as a benefit, for which they ought to be grateful, than as an injury, of which they have reason to complain.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Wet-bulb Reading. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
May 13	29.932	57.7	44.3	48.3	- 3.4	80	S.E.
" 14	29.999	64.8	42.7	52.8	+ 0.9	69	S.E.
" 15	29.818	64.5	43.4	52.4	+ 0.1	63	S.E.
" 16	29.646	71.2	48.4	59.1	+ 6.6	70	S.E.
" 17	29.646	68.1	48.8	56.5	+ 3.7	67	E.
" 18	29.861	75.1	47.4	60.0	+ 6.8	63	E.
" 19	29.935	72.1	43.5	57.7	+ 4.3	61	W.

Note.—The sign - denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 30.04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 13th, to 30.10 inches by 6h. p.m. on the same day; decreased from that time to 29.70 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 16th, and increased to 30.02 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.842 inches. The mean daily temperature on the 18th was 60°, and is the highest mean daily temperature recorded as having occurred on that day since the year 1835, when it was 61.2°. The mean temperature of the week was 55.3°, being 2.7° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of the early part of the month, which from the 3rd to the 12th, exhibited an average daily deficiency of temperature to the amount of 6.1°. The range of temperature during the week has been rather large, the highest reading (75.1°) being on the 18th, and the lowest (42.7°) on the 14th; showing a range of 32.4°. The difference of temperature daily has also been large, that on the 19th being 28.6°, and the mean of the week 22.1°. In the early part of the morning of the 13th, rain fell to the depth of 0.15 inch.

Lewisham, May 20th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 14, the births of 1676 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 870 were boys, and 806 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1383. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1099; which exhibits a decrease of mortality, as compared with that of the preceding week, when the number of deaths was 1159; but a considerable increase upon that which is usual in the middle of May. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for the increase of population, was 1027; consequently, the deaths registered are in excess of the estimated number by 72. Of deaths caused by zymotic diseases there were 235 (their average is 187): of these, 3 only were due to small-pox (its average is 18), to scarlatina 36 (its average is 27), to hooping-cough 59 (its average is 44), to typhus 71 (which is no less than 81 above its average). To tubercular diseases 212 (their average is 194): of these 143 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., 115 (which is their average); and includes apoplexy 49, paralysis 17, and convulsions, 40. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 49 (their average is 32): of these 42 were diseases of the heart. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 199 (which number exhibits a considerable increase upon the average, which is 136). To bronchitis, 87 are due (its average is 44); and to pneumonia, 89 (its average is 63). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 70; to violence, &c., 23 deaths are attributed.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated with great éclat at Woolwich on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, and the following troops will be present shortly after eleven o'clock:—The Royal Horse Artillery, the Field Batteries, the whole of the Foot Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, the Royal Marines of the Woolwich division, and the Woolwich division of Chelsea Pensioners. The young recruits of the Royal Artillery in the garrison were exercised with small-arms on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, to enable them to join in the celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday this society held a soirée at their house in Bloomsbury-square, which was numerously attended by the principal members. The rooms were well arranged; and the display of scientific apparatus, together with a curious collection of botanical specimens, contributed by N. B. Ward, Esq., proved very attractive. Great good must result to the chemist and druggist from the scientific character of such an exposition as the above, which must eventually elevate them from the trading class of former days.

REBUILDING THE STOCK-EXCHANGE.—The members of the Stock-Exchange, having obtained a suitable plot of ground from the City Corporation, consequent on the improvement now effecting in Throgmorton-street, and contiguous to the old edifice in Capel court, have determined to erect a new and commodious building with handsome architectural frontage to Throgmorton-street, for the transaction of their business.

THE WHITSUNTIME HOLIDAYS were welcomed in the metropolis in a way worthy of the delightful weather which so suddenly burst upon us. Below Bridge, the steamers to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Greenhithe, and Gravesend, with the opportunity of a visit to Tilbury Fort, were crowded to a most inconvenient extent. The various steam-boats on the river plying to Havermouth, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, and Hampton Court, were also densely crowded. On the railways, special trains, or trains with especial advantages, were provided for the purpose of conveying holiday-makers to the bay and the beach, the forest, the park, or the pleasure gardens. To the more proximate popular resorts was added the site of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which was visited to an extent which, stated in figures, would create astonishment. The strictly metropolitan exhibitions owed least of all to the fineness of the weather. These, however, were well patronised, especially the Zoological Gardens, which were accessible at holiday price, and where some 16,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity.

HORTICULTURAL FETE AT TURNHAM-GREEN.—The first fete of the season took place on Saturday last at the Gardens, Turnham-green; but the weather was so cheerful and ungenial, and the grounds so wintry in their aspect, that only about 2000 fashionable people assembled, who occasionally promenaded, but were better pleased to seek shelter in the spacious tents spread for them. Here were arranged the plants, flowers, and fruits which formed the staple of the occasion; and it must be owned they were of matchless excellence. Nothing could be more beautiful or more gratifying than the colours displayed and the perfumes emitted. The performances of the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the 1st Life Guards, and the Grenadier Guards, were, as they always are, admirable; and the selections of the concerted music were made in good taste and judgment.

ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.—A court of lieutenantancy for the City of London was held on Saturday last, when an order was made that the regiment should assemble at the head-quarters, in the City-road, on Friday, the 17th of June, at ten o'clock in the morning, for twenty-eight days' exercise. The adjutant reported that the regiment was complete—the whole number of men had volunteered, and were quite ready and eager for duty. The commissioners were well satisfied with the different reports of the progress made since November last. The young commissioned officers had qualified themselves for duty, by having been daily drilled with the guards.

KING CHARLES'S STATUE AT CHARING-CROSS.—The hoarding which has enclosed the statue of Charles I. for some months past, during the modeling of a cast of it for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, has been removed, the works being completed. The statue has been cleaned, and is now seen to advantage.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.—On Thursday the prisoner William Wilson (charged with attempting to extort a situation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was again brought up before Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street Office. On his being placed in the dock, the alteration in his appearance was much noticed. He paid the greatest attention to the chief clerk during the time he read the depositions over to him. As soon as they were completed, and the witnesses bound over, the prisoner said he admitted the correctness of what the right hon. prosecutor and the witnesses had stated, and requested to be admitted to bail. Mr. Bingham declined doing so. The prisoner was then fully committed for trial. Inspector Parke informed the Court that, from inquiries he had made, he discovered that the prisoner was formerly connected with a person of the name of Gregory, and went about with him giving lectures upon Bloomerism some months ago.



## MUSIC.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's Italian symphony in A, No. 2; Beethoven's symphony in F, No. 8; Spohr's picturesque "Jesondia" overture; Handel's stately "Esther" overture, with its quaint oboe obbligato, so admirably played by Nicholson; Mozart's vivacious "Figaro" overture; and a violin concerto by Viouxemps, executed by the emperor of violinists himself in imperial style—such was the dainty dish for the musical epicureans at the fifth concert, last Monday. The force, brilliancy, delicacy, and precision of the execution by the splendid band, under Costa's artistic guidance, left nothing to be desired; and the usual encores followed the favourite symphonic movements.

The vocal selection was rendered remarkable by the presence in the orchestra of Sir Henry Bishop, England's greatest operatic composer since Purcell. He conducted his own cantata, "The Departure from Paradise," which was sung by England's sweetest singer, Miss Louisa Pyne. The amateurs cordially greeted both the composer and the vocalist. The former, not merely for "auld lang syne," but also for the poet's production of Eve's lament; and the latter for the truly tasteful style with which she delivered the interesting text she was allotted. Miss William developed her luscious contralto tones in Mozart's aria, "Lento il piú;" and Gardoni, who made his first appearance this season, warbled an innocent air by Stradella, in a manner to have disarmed any hearer, even with the most murderous intent.

This was not only a fine but a great concert.

## THE MUSICAL UNION.

The third meeting, last Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, attracted upwards of 600 amateurs, to hear a most interesting selection. Onslow's Quintet No. 5, in D, and Mendelssohn's (posthumous) Op. 87, in B flat, were played to perfection by Viouxemps, Goffrie, Hill, Webb, and Piatti. Viouxemps, inspired by the sublimity of Mendelssohn's adagio, was greater than ever, and produced the most profound sensation on his aristocratic auditory. Mlle. C. A. and the Belgian violinist gave a magnificent reading of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat (dedicated to Salieri). The fair pianist also charmingly performed solos by Mendelssohn and Stephen Heller. The sonata by Tartini was played by Piatti and Bottesini; but the great violinist was not at home in the composition. At the end of the programme, a Portuguese youth, named Napoleon, only eight years of age, performed on the piano-forte one of Thalberg's fantasias, to the great astonishment of a large circle of connoisseurs who waited to hear this precocious phenomenon. This boy produced a marked sensation last winter in Paris.

## HARMONIC UNION.

Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," was performed, for the first time in London, on Wednesday night, at Exeter-hall, under the able direction of Mr. Benedict; with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Signor Gardoni, Messrs. Lockett and Lawler, and Herr Staadigl, as the principal vocalists. This work was originally produced, last September, at the Norwich Festival, Madame Viardot being the chief singer on that occasion. A lengthened notice of the oratorio, and its execution, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at the time; and the verdict of the Norwich connoisseurs, in condemnation of Mr. Pierson's peculiarities, will not be reversed in London. He has great abilities, which have been directed into a wrong channel. Fascinated by the eccentricities of the Wagner-Schumann school, ugly and deformed as it is, Mr. Pierson has given to the world a work, the ungrateful character of which for the orchestral and vocal executants is indescribable, and which certainly only fatigues and distracts the ear. Gardoni won an encore in the air, "Oh! that my head were waters," and he deserved the compliment.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Herr Molique, one of the greatest of living German composers and violinists, commenced his annual concerts of chamber music on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Herr Pauer, the pianist; Messrs. Mellon, and Hill. Molique's finished playing and admirable compositions render his soirées of more than ordinary interest to the cultivated amateur and professor.

The second soirée of the Misses Cole, the vocalists, and Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the pianist, took place at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday; with the co-operation of Miss Bassano, Miss Ursula Barclay; Messrs. A. Pierre, Wallworth, Bodda, Williams, Nicholson, F. Chatterton, and B. Gilbert.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed, under Costa's direction, last night, at Exeter-hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Madame Clara Novello, Gardoni, Mr. Williams, and Herr Formés—as principal singers. The friends of this admirable institution will be glad to learn that the subscriptions for the testimonial to Mr. Bowley, the respected librarian, have progressed so rapidly that the presentation will shortly take place at Exeter-hall.

Madame Schwab, the pianiste, gave her annual evening concert last Tuesday, at the Princess's Concert-room; assisted by Herr Oberthur, harp; M. Rousselot, violoncello; Herr Jansa, violin; Herr Nabich, trombone; Bottesini, contra-basso; Mlle. Doria, Mlle. F. Lablache, Mlle. Favanti, Miss Messent, Miss Williams, Herr Reichart, Mr. A. Pierre, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. F. Mori.

Mercadante's opera, "Il Bravo," originally produced at Milan in 1839, for Madame Tadolini and Donzelli, has just been produced in Paris, at the Italian Opera-house, with Madame De Lagrange, Mlle. Bertrand (Beltrami), Botesti and Bettini. The *Bravo* is one of Ronconi's famous parts, and the opera was to have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera in 1848. Mercadante has been strangely neglected in this country; his "Elisa e Claudio" and the "Vestale" ought to be mounted.

Madame Viardot has arrived in Berlin, on her way to London. The Musical Concordia Society had a meeting on Thursday, for the performance of glees and madrigals of the English and Italian school, under the direction of Mr. G. M. King.

Miss Lizzy Stuart gave an evening concert on Thursday at the Albion square Literary Institution; assisted by Mesdames Sainville, Rose Braham, Anstey, G. A. Cooper, Messrs. Jonghman, Barsham, Cotton, and G. Tedder.

## THE THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's career in this country has been curiously chequered. If artistic anathemas could have annihilated his fame, then would he have long since ceased to have been heard of; but he appears to enjoy a cat-like vitality amongst our amateurs. Never was there one of his works produced, either at her Majesty's Theatre or at the Royal Italian Opera, but he received a terrific castigation from criticism, and the musical public were assured, after these awful denunciations of indignant journalism at the performance of such "unmitigated trash," that the name of Verdi would be no more uttered in this musical metropolis. And yet the thus extinguished composer—on paper—the very next season was sure to be brought forward, in the shape of a revival of one of his "failures," or in the representation of his latest continental novelty. What, then, is the key to this anomalous state of things—wherein it is found that Verdi's defenders amongst writers are so few and his partisans still more rare, and still Verdi is not shelved? Is it that amongst opera-frequenter there is a fiat in his favour, which is sufficiently strong to maintain his name in the repertory? or is it that the general body of amateurs feel that the dead set against the only composer of note left in Italy is based on prejudice, intolerance, and injustice? Whatever may be the solution of these questions, it is, at all events, satisfactory to find that the spirit of justice is sufficiently powerful amongst English audiences not to be carried away by mere clamour; and "Rigoletto," the three-act lyric drama, put on the stage for the first time on Saturday, with such magnificent resources, will secure an impartial hearing from those connoisseurs who are not led away by proper names only. We have never been the champions nor the detractors of Verdi, and we recognise in "Rigoletto" a higher order of beauty than struck us even in "Ernani" and the "Due Foscari," and an abandonment at the same time of his most palpable defects. "Rigoletto" cannot be ranked, however, as a masterpiece; it is full of plagiarisms and faults, and yet abounds with the most captivating music. Verdi must be classed as a highly dramatic writer of melodramatic music. He is the Victor Hugo (from whom he has selected his best dramas for setting) of the French classics—the *Porte St. Martin* of the Théâtre Français. But then it is pretended that to "sup full of horrors" is not legitimate! This is true; but it is, perhaps, more exciting; and, after all, one goes to the opera, as to the play, to get up a sensation, and not to yawn. Everybody knows Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le Roi s'amuse;" and that it was suppressed because the principal part—that of *François Premier*—was such a depraved libertine, that the tendency to bring Royalty into disrespect was feared. The Italian librettist has closely followed the incidents of the French play, only changing the locality and the names of the personages to Mantua. There is the deformed jester, or fool of the Court, who is prostrated by a malediction from a father whom he had mocked in parental sorrow, and who is punished for his witicism by having his own daughter, *Gilda*, made the victim of his sovereign; and there is this unfortunate girl, giving up her own life to save that of her betrayer—the Duke having been entrapped into a lone house, to be assassinated, by the jester's orders. These dramatic situations supply a subject for musical illustration of which Verdi has forcibly availed himself in many points, and they have also given to Ronconi the opportunity of displaying his varied comic and tragic powers to an extent that has quite distanced even the solemn effects he realised in his *Nabuco*, *Chervino*, and the *Doge*; and the risible one he created in his *Figaro*, *Joyeuso*, and *Dulcamara*. In fact, great as was the histrionic genius of Ronconi admitted to be, his "Rigoletto" has combined displays of comedy and tragedy that can only recall the well-known picture of Gardoni between *Thalia* and *Melpomene*. Let us instance the scene in the *Great Palace*, in the second act, in which *Rigoletto* strives to smile with

the courtiers, whilst his heart is breaking at the abduction of his child—an abduction in which he himself had been made innocently to assist. The expression of Ronconi's face in this scene—one half of the face that of the court-jester, the other half that of the bereaved father—can never be forgotten. To follow this great actor and singer throughout his wonderful delineation would form an essay of itself, and within these limits but a bare reference to the opera at large can be afforded.

Verdi has not gained ground in learned contrivance and ingenious construction, but he has skilfully blended with the Italian school the loftiness of declamation and the piquancy of orchestration of the French masters. The soliloquies of *Rigoletto*, prior to his resolve to hire the bravo *Sparafucile* (Tagliafico) to kill the Duke of Mantua (Mario), are fine specimens of declamatory recitative; and the duo finale of death, between father and daughter, is also graphically expressed; although the denouement of dragging the body of *Gilda* (Madame Bosio) in the sack across the stage is as repulsive as the boisterous smothering of *Desdemona* in the sight of the audience.

The prominent pieces in "Rigoletto," which strike the ear and fix the attention are the air of Mario, "La Donna e Mobile," rapturously encored; the romance of Mlle. Bosio in the second act; the duos between her and Ronconi and Mario in the same act, the chorus of courtiers, and the quatuor in the last act. This last-mentioned concerted piece is a perfect gem, and merits especial mention. The scene is a double set—in the foreground is a double-storied house, separated by a wall from the road, and the river Mincio flowing through the background. In the lower room of this lone house are the Duke with *Magdalen* (Mlle. Didié), the Bravo's sister, who has enticed him therein to be murdered; at the outside are *Rigoletto* and his daughter *Gilda*, who are flying from Mantua. Whilst the Duke is making love to *Magdalen*, the forsaken *Gilda* overhears him making use of the same language he had formerly addressed to her, and *Rigoletto* mutters vengeance against his child's betrayer. The amatory strains in the interior of the hotel are intermingled with the broken-hearted sobs of *Gilda*, and the choked exclamation of revenge from *Rigoletto*—all the conflicting emotions being worked up into a climax of surpassing vigour and intense passion. The house rang with acclamations at the close of the quartet, which alone would stamp Verdi as a composer of fancy and imagination of no ordinary nature.

The principal artists in the cast—Madame Bosio (who has risen immensely by her clever vocalisation in this opera), Mlle. Didié, Tagliafico, Mario (who sung his best), and Ronconi—have been named; but the subordinate characters were zealously supported by Madame Temple, Mei, Romni, Polonini, &c. The *mise en scene*, under the direction of Mr. A. Harris, was unusually animated. The groupings in the ball-room scene, and in the scene of the abduction of *Gilda* by the courtiers, were admirable. Mr. W. Beverley's début as the scenic artist was signally successful. The elaborate street scenes, the rich interiors, and distant landscapes, were painted and set with the eye of a master of effect in light and shade.

"Rigoletto" was repeated on Tuesday night, to a house crowded with Royalty, rank, and fashion; and again on Thursday, for the extra night, being preceded by the first act of "Norma," with Grisi and Tambriluk.

## HAYMARKET.

A new comedy in three acts, by the Rev. Mr. White, was produced on Saturday. It is entitled "The Mouse-trap." The story is complex in the extreme, the characters most numerous and eccentric, and the structure exceedingly involved. The title of the piece is due to the circumstance of *Lord Winterdell* (Mr. Tilbury) pluming himself on being an aristocratic man of science and the inventor of a mouse-trap, the novel construction of which is compared with that of the play, and thus made a sort of symbol of the drama. But the main interest rests with a friend of his, *Sir Clermont Waldron* (Mr. Chippendale), who, having had a *liaison* in Spain some twenty-five years ago, and having given a promise of marriage to the lady, is in great fear lest an inquiry set on foot by the Consul in search of a father and child answerable to the particulars contained in a certain box stolen by a gipsy, should have relation to his adventure. He learns that such a promise would be held by Spanish law to be legal, and thus, as he suspects the mother is still alive in the person of the gipsy aforesaid, and the child in her daughter, there is no hope of his being able to marry his ward *Helen Dallaway* (Miss Louisa Howard), and a certainty of his being disgraced in his social relations. A queer character, one *Obadiah Jack Marling* (Mr. Buckstone), however, gives a new turn to affairs. Half sailor, half quaker, he sets up a claim in favour of one *George Marling* (Mr. W. Farren), *Sir Clermont's* secretary, whom he insists is *Sir Clermont's* son. The Consul's inquiries relate to this boy, and not to the girl; but the boy himself proves to be the son of *Sir Clermont's* friend, *Mr. Dallaway*, who had accompanied him on his tour, and engaged in similar adventures with a similar result, both travelling under the same cognomen of *Captain Smith*. The distress of *Sir Clermont* under these circumstances constitutes the theme of the play; and the character was cleverly and efficiently interpreted by Mr. Chippendale. But the piece owed its success to the broad and extravagant humour of Mr. Buckstone. Under the Friend's broad brim, the naval spirit and manner continually break out, making a series of whimsical contrasts; and his announcement of the piece for repetition was received with mingled laughter and applause.

## ASTLEY'S.

A new hippo-drama for Whitsuntide has been produced at this theatre, entitled "The Chase, or Life on the Turf," and brings out the peculiar resources of this establishment. The theme of the play is the course of life in London, into which a country sporting gentleman is seduced by a fast acquaintance. But this is preceded by a fox-hunt, a steeple-chase, and other rustic pageantries, which are all admirably placed on the boards. The piece concludes happily, and is not without literary merit. The author is Mr. W. G. Suter.

ADELPHI.—The revival, on Wednesday, of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Mr. Webster as *Falstaff*, is a significant fact, which we here record. The scenery was decidedly good, and the costumes accurate. The acting, also, was capital, though, in some points, peculiar; but, as we shall, probably, recur to the subject, we refrain at present from further detail.

SURREY.—The "Siege of Rochelle" was the opera which first gave Mr. Balfe his name as a composer in this country. It was originally produced at Drury-lane Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management, and has maintained its place in the repertory of English opera. Its performance last Monday night, at the Surrey Theatre—now open under the direction of Miss Romer, for the summer operatic season—met with the warmest approbation from the holiday visitors, who thronged the house to suffocation; and Miss Romer was called for at the conclusion of the opera. She was ably supported by Mr. Travers, the tenor, and Borani, the basso.

STRAND.—A new musical two-act drama, "The Dream of the Irish Emigrant; or, the Lady May"—the music selected from Tom Moore's melodies—was successfully produced last Monday; Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Featherstone, Miss Hammond; Messrs. Manley, Frazer, Hodson, Harrison, and Leifer, sustaining the chief characters.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—These delightful gardens have during the recess been much improved, and many artistic additions have been made, amongst the most prominent of which are admirably executed statues of Wellington and Napoleon, and several specimens of the Warwick vases. The new kaleidoscope reflector increases the brilliancy of the illuminations, both in colour and intensity. An important addition has been made to the already powerful and effective musical corps by the engagement of the Hungarian band, whose performances have hitherto been very popular. These improvements, with a programme of unusual attraction, brought together an immense assemblage of Whitsuntide visitors in the past week, whose satisfaction and delight at the amount of amusement afforded, augurs well for the success of the season.

ZULU KAFFIRS.—A complete picture of Kaffir life is exhibited at St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner, with such admirable accessories in the way of scenic illusion, that it may rather be described as a picturesque drama illustrative of Kaffir manners and customs. The actors are eleven Zulu men, with a woman and child, who, in the costume of their tribe, hunt, eat, sing, dance, make love, and fight, in a series of scenes which charm by their spirit and *vérité*. The performance has its comic features; for the Zulu poet-laureate wears a leopard's head and collar of tiger's tails, when he chants the king's praises; and the entrance of the witch doctor, in pursuit of the sorcerer who has caused the illness of a sick man—for the Zulus believe that all illness is the result of witchcraft—is more amusing than anything in a farce. The cries, songs, and dances of these extraordinary people are extremely amusing; and the pencil of Mr. C. Marshall enables the visitor to realise the scenery of Port Natal, Pietermaritzburg, the Basuto country, &c.

THE EARTHEN.—We gave, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of November 6 (page 372), an engraving of two young specimens (male and female) of the Earthenmen of the Orange River, South Africa. These two interesting children were then residing with Mr. George, near Croydon, to whom they were entrusted by the agent of a mercantile house at Natal, by whom they were purchased (their parents being dead), and sent over to be educated. They are now exhibited in the hope that they may become fitting instruments, with missionary aid, for improving the habits, morals, and religious feelings of their benighted countrymen. The children, although beautifully proportioned, remain of the same diminutive stature—viz., 3½ inches—their ages being confidently said to be sixteen and fourteen years respectively. The little girl Flora, addresses the visitors with engaging frankness, and plays upon the piano, and sings in a child-like manner, with her brother Martinus. The little girl also dances with remarkable native grace. Their eyes are bright, and have a soft and pleasing expression. Where the nose should be there is hardly any perceptible projection, except where the nostrils appear, slightly developed. The visitor shakes hands with them, and talks to them at pleasure. They play and sing when asked, and are left as much at liberty as the children in any other drawing-room. During the few days in which the children have been exhibited in Regent-street, they have been visited by the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, Lord E. Vane, Lord Folkestone, Sir B. Brodie, Sir Roderick Murchison, &c.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## BATH AND SOMERSET RACES.

TUESDAY.—There was a large attendance of company, and the weather most delightful. The supply of sport moderate, but the racing good.

Lansdowne Trial Stakes.—Gossip, 1. Lamartine, 2.  
Second Year of the Biennial Stakes.—Glenavon, 1. Massena, 2.  
Biennial Stakes.—Diana, 1. Monie Moses, 2.  
Somersetshire Stakes.—Red Lion, 1. Audubon, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Bloomer, 1. b. g. by Idas, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

City Cup.—Dabchick, 1. Audubon, 2.  
Weston Stakes.—Mouser, 1. Nightshade, 2.  
Dyrham Park Stakes.—Gossip 1. The Arrow, 2.  
Aristocratic Handicap.—Montague, 1. Waterfall, 2.  
Sweepstakes.—Henrietta, 1. Ariette, 2.

A better meeting at Bath has seldom, if ever, been known. The weather was all that could be desired, most of the racing excellent, and the attendance of company very great.

## MANCHESTER.—WEDNESDAY.

Meiklam Handicap.—Longbow, 1. The Hatchet, 2.  
Sapling Stakes.—Arthur Wellesley, 1. Barrel, 2.  
Union Cup.—Longbow, 1. King of Trumps, 2.  
Produce Stakes.—Augusta, 1. Georgey, 2.  
The Maiden Plate.—Florist, 1. Jaquenetta, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Handicap Stakes.—Evadne, 1. Osbaldeston, 2.  
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Wild Huntsman, 1. Bridesmaid, 2.  
Tradesmen's Cup.—Chief Justice, 1. Lady Evelyn, 2.

## LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

DEBURY		
5 to 2 agst West Australia (t)	13 to 1 agst Umbriel (t)	40 to 1 agst Vanderdecken
8 to 1 — Honeywood (t)	100 to 6 — Ninnhammer	40 to 1 — Barbatus
9 to 1 — Pharos (t)	33 to 1 — Cheddar (t)	

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT CLUB.—The opening match of this club took place on Wednesday, under the most favourable auspices. There were three classes of prizes—1, for vessels not under seven tons; 2, ditto, five tons; and, 3, not over three tons. The distance appointed was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back; and the *Truant*, although of the second class, was backed by her friends to eclipse any on the larger list. She was declared to be an American clipper, that possessed the advantage of a shifting keel; and she proved her superiority from the start, for she took the lead of the whole of the fleet, and never forfeited her proud position. Her rig was of the sloop character, her foresail and jib being in one, and, like the *America*, laced to her boom. The prizes were duly presented, with appropriate speeches, to the owners of the *Truant*, *Julia*, and *Calliope*.

CRICKET.—The season of this truly English sport was opened on Whit-Monday, in Lord's ground, the first match being the County of Nottingham v. All England. The "Notts" made 63 in their first innings, and 129 in their second; in all, 192. All England, 117 in the first, and 48 in the second; thus losing the match by 27 runs.

## THE "FAID RABANI."

This beautiful steamer, named "Faid Rabani," or "Divine Favour," has been built as a river pleasure-yacht, for the Pacha of Egypt, by Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, of Glasgow. She is an exquisitely-modeled vessel, of the following dimensions, viz.—Keel and fore-rake, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. Draught of water, 3 feet. Power of engines, 150 horses.

The yacht is furnished with oscillating engines by Todd and Macgregor; has feathering paddles; and performs 13 knots an hour, without the slightest perceptible vibration. These engines are bright with brass and steel work, and are finished with the same taste and care used in turning out a gold watch. Although the vessel has an ordinary escape-pipe, it will not be used; for the steam will be blown into the water from the sides of the yacht. She has three safety-valves; and a beautiful small brass donkey engine, quite independent of the others, which is used for supplying the boilers with water, when the large engines are still.

The principal features of the *Faid Rabani*, however, are her splendid interior furnishings and decorations; including no fewer than 450 pictures of separate subjects, set in frames. His Highness' reception-room, which is in the poop, is an apartment of unrivalled beauty, fitted up with the richest rosewood bulkheads, door, &c., the panels of which are filled with beautiful pictorial designs on papier-maché. The divans, which extend round the saloon, are covered with costly cloth of gold, from the front of which is suspended gold embroidered needlework, and massive gold bullion fringe. Between the windows are pictures of fruit and flowers, birds, &c., and vases enriched by precious stones, executed by the new patent gem-enamelling process. The ceiling between the beams (which are of mahogany, French polished) is filled with designs of fruits and flowers, on papier-maché panels, enriched with gold border mouldings. His Highness's bed-room is fitted up in a corresponding style of elegance.

The lower cabins are, if possible, decked out in a style of still greater costliness and magnificence. The ceilings are covered with gold damask, worked according to original designs, with flowers, &c., and bearing his Highness's crest in the centre. The locks, hinges, and handles of the doors are richly plated on German silver, and they, as well as the finger-plates, are exquisitely chased.

The fore-cabin contains twelve separate apartments, for the accommodation of the Pacha's officers and suite. A magnificent awning covers the main deck and poop. It is of rich silk damask, worked to an original design, with deep silk fringe and hangers. It is covered with fire-proof cloth, to guard against any damage by sparks from the funnel. The quarter-deck and poop are covered with oil-cloth.

In point of decoration, the outside of the yacht is worthy of the interior. Round all the windows, from stem to stern, are carved and gilt architraves; and the bulwarks are ornamented with carved fret-work, relieved with gold. The paddle-boxes are also highly ornamented; and on a shield in the centre is the vessel's name in Arabic, viz., the *Faid Rabani*. The figure-head is composed of his Highness's crest, supported by two lions, richly gilt. The hull is painted a rich green colour, and is literally one blaze of gold from stem to stern.

The yacht was obliged to be put back to Crookhaven, in the south of Ireland, after sustaining considerable damage, whilst attempting to make her way to the Nile. We understand she was much strained, and that the heavy gale she encountered caused the craft to leak considerably, to the no small injury of all the gilding and matted papers which embellished her cabins. However, the necessary repairs have been made; and the vessel sailed from the Clyde for Lochryan, towards the close of last month, where she safely arrived, making the passage at an average speed of fourteen miles an hour. Being built for sailing on the Nile, she draws only 3½ feet of water; and, in consequence, strict orders were given that she was not to sail until the weather should have become quite settled, as she is unfit for contending with the storms of the open sea. She is boarded over to preserve her highly-painted and gilt sides from the effects of the weather.

## SALE OF THE SPANISH COLLECTION OF THE LATE KING LOUIS-PHILIPPE.

THE long-announced sale of the collection of Paintings by the Spanish Masters, formed by the late King Louis Philippe, commenced at Christie and Manson's on the 6th inst., and was continued on the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 20th, and will be concluded to-day, the 21st instant: in all, six days' sale. This, upon all accounts, is one of the most important events in art-history that has taken place since the distribution of the great French collections—the Orleans, Calonne, and others, half a century ago, by which, as is well known, England became possessed of an amount of pictorial wealth, particularly in the Italian schools, unequalled by that of any other country in the world. For, notwithstanding those important acquisitions, we have still remained but poorly supplied with works of the Spanish school; and, as a consequence, the merits of that school have remained almost unknown to the great mass of our countrymen; only the travelled few, who had explored these treasures in the very country of their production, having any idea of their extent, variety, and value.

The importation of the Orleans Collection of Spanish pictures, will probably do as much towards the cultivation of art-knowledge amongst us, as that of the more celebrated "Orleans Collection" of Italian art at the end of the last century; and the circumstances under which the collection was formed, and how it came to be brought to our shores, is a singular instance of the vicissitudes of arts and of states. In 1835, when the decree was passed for the suppression of the religious orders in Spain, and when the sale of the effects belonging to the convents immediately followed upon that decree, Louis Philippe, though having quite enough state cares around his newly-erected throne to occupy his time and attention, saw the importance of taking advantage of the opportunity so offered for increasing the art-treasures of France, and at once commissioned Baron Taylor, assisted by M. Dauzats, to proceed to Spain for the purpose of making purchases of pictures in all parts where they might



be obtainable, whether of the religious orders themselves, or of those who might already have purchased their effects. A very numerous collection was thus formed, in which—though undoubtedly including many works of inferior merit (a necessary consequence of having sometimes to buy the good and the bad, together with all the other effects of a convent in a lot)—there are found many of the most celebrated works of the principal masters of the different Spanish schools, from the times of Pedro de Cordova (who lived in 1520), Sanchez Coello, Correa, Morales, Navarretto, Blas de Prado, Joannes Vicente, Louis del Vargas, Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbaran, &c., to that of Goya, who lived in our own day. This collection Louis Philippe placed in certain rooms of the Louvre—called the Spanish Gallery—for the study and inspection of the artist and the amateur; and it would have remained there to this day, but for the political events which deprived that monarch of his throne. These pictures, having been purchased out of the King's personal income, became, upon his death, the property of his heirs, by whom they have now been brought to sale.

The auction sale-room has been very fully attended daily—not only on the days fixed for the sale, but on those set apart for view. In proceeding to notice at random some of the principal lots, we are glad to be able to state that two important works—a Velasquez and a Zurbaran (the former a *chef-d'œuvre*)—have already (Wednesday) been purchased for the nation; and we trust that some of those in the last two days' sale may be added to them.

The Velasquez just mentioned deserves priority of notice, both for its intrinsic merit and the fact of its being now the national property. The subject (Lot 250) is "The Adoration of the Shepherds"—a celebrated work, known as "The Manger." It is one of this artist's earliest works, executed at a time when his original genius had received no external impulse or tuition, and for his first patron, the Count d'Aguilar, in whose family it remained as an heirloom down to the time when Baron Taylor purchased it for the King of the French; and, were it not for the act abolishing the law of entail, then recently passed, it would not have been sold out of the family at all. The colouring of this picture is very clear and brilliant; but the figures have been charged with coarseness of execution. This lot was the subject of a spirited contest. Mr. Walesby bid for it up to £2000; Mr. Uwins then offered £2050, at which price it was knocked down. The announcement that it was purchased for the National Gallery was received with considerable applause. Another important work by this artist—perhaps, in internal interest, the next in importance to the last mentioned—was Lot 151, "The Portrait of Gaspar Gusman Count and Duke d'Olivarez, the Minister of Spain under Philip IV." This was painted in 1623, upon the first visit of the artist to Madrid, at the summons of Olivarez, who immediately became his firm patron, introducing him to the King, whose portrait he next took, and whose portrait painter he ever after was, and by whom honours were heaped upon him to the day of his death. And it is a pleasing reflection that Velasquez never forgot the debt of gratitude which he owed to his early friend, and that when, in 1643, the latter was disgraced and banished to Toro (where he shortly afterwards died), Velasquez continued to show respect and affection for the fallen favourite; it is equally creditable to the King also to add that he never rebuked him for this evidence of fidelity to his former patron. This fine portrait, which is full of character and dignity (and of which we give an Engraving), was purchased by Mr. Farrer for 310 guineas. By the same master, we may mention the following, with their prices:—150, A Portrait of Mary Anne of Austria, said to be by the same artist—£185. 78, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, copied from the celebrated original of the Madrid Museum, in the third or vague manner of the painter—£250. 235, Portrait of Elizabeth of Bourbon, married in 1615 to Philip IV. King of Spain, by the same master—£300. 251, "Jesus and the Disciples at Emmaus," obtained for the Spanish Gallery from a canon at Seville—£235.

Of Murillos there were several of great importance; amongst them:—244, "The Magdalen"—a most beautiful figure, which was engraved as a half-length by Mr. Collier, in 1845: this was obtained for the Louvre from a canon of the cathedral at Seville: it was purchased by Mr. Williams, for £840. 246, "St. Augustine at Hippone," fetched £680. The anecdote which it illustrates was as follows:—St. Augustine, walking upon the sea-shore, saw a child endeavouring to fill a hole in the sand with water which he brought in a shell from the sea. To the Bishop's inquiry as to



PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE D'OLIVAREZ, BY VELASQUEZ.—FROM THE COLLECTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

what he intended to do, the child replied, "That he intended to remove into that hole all the water of the sea." "It is impossible," said the Divine. "Not more impossible," replied the child, "than for you to explain the mystery of the Holy Trinity, upon which you are this moment meditating." 168, "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ," though much damaged, sold for £440. 163, "The Conception," life-size, though deprived in many parts of its glazings,

long formed portions of Spanish collections. Amongst these is one of deep historic interest, viz. (184) "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus and an Angel," by an artist "of the school of Van Eyck," probably Von de Goes—a very fine specimen of that school, being richly and delicately painted. This picture formed part of the oratory of Charles V. It was purchased by Messrs. Graves, for Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., the author of "Cloister Life in Spain."

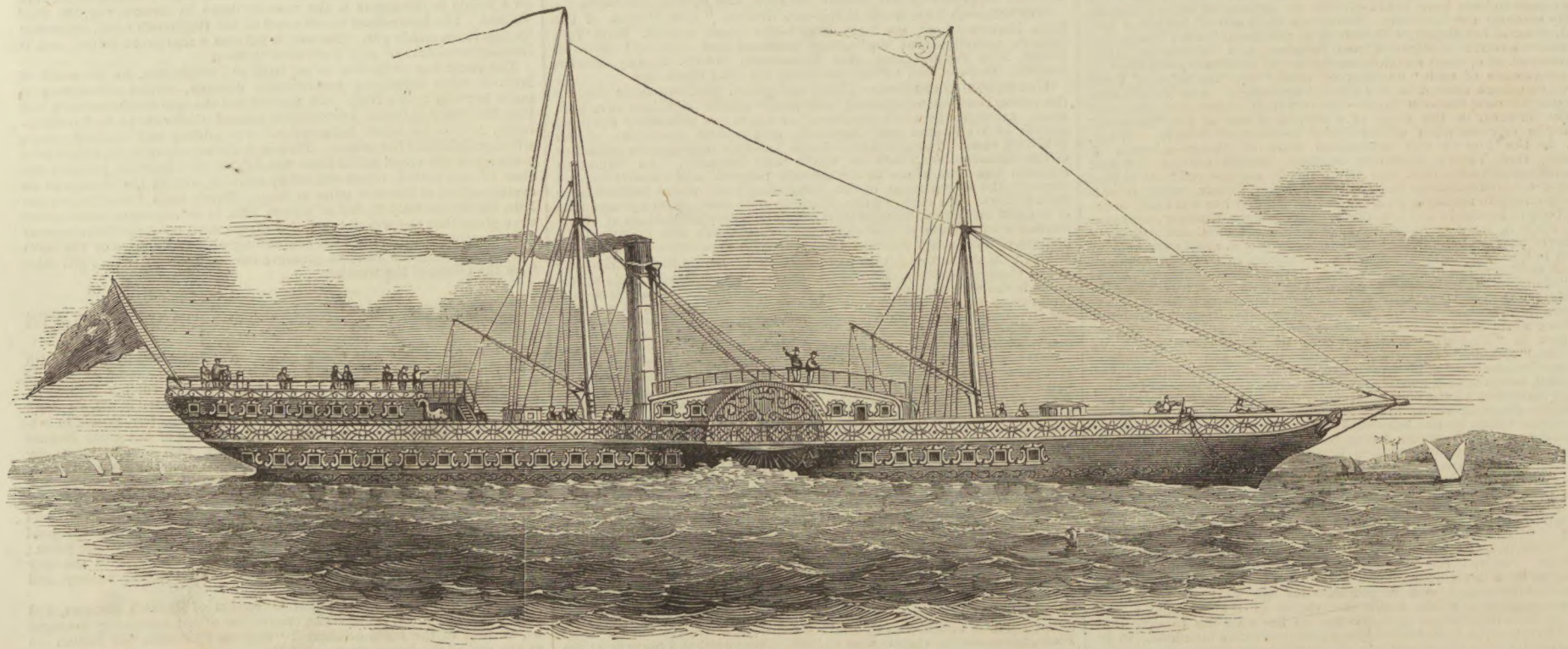
fetches £810. 164, a smaller "Conception," in which the characteristics of the master were also distinguishable, was sold for £270. 72, "The Virgin and Child," fetched £1550. 167, "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ," fetched £300. 74, "Jesus and St. John on the Banks of the Jordan," obtained from a canon at Seville, was bought by Mr. Farrer, on commission, we understand, for a gentleman at Manchester, for £660. This picture is grand in character and admirable in design, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the efforts of the master in the very highest walks of art. 328, "Portrait of Don Andreas, of Andrada, who was Leader of Processions of the Cathedral of Toledo," obtained from a canon of Seville, and of undoubted authenticity, was purchased by Messrs. Graves for £1020. The portraits by Murillo are not numerous, but what exist of them are of great beauty and interest, making one believe that this would have been the field in which he would have been even more pre-eminently at home than in historical art, had he condescended to adopt it as the field of his operations. The portrait now in question is very forcible and true in character; in this respect very much after the style of Velasquez; but with more richness of colouring and softness of finish than he bestowed. The head is almost buried in a thick crop of black hair, and he stands with great firmness upon a pair of very ugly legs; and by his side is a white mastiff of undeniable breed and gameness. The celebrated portrait of Murillo, by himself, in an oval (329) was also purchased by Messrs. Graves, for £420.

Of Zurbaran, the painter of monks and saints, several works were disposed of, but none at very high prices; not probably, in some cases, for half of what they would have fetched in Spain. Four of the finest were taken in a lump, among which were the splendid "Adoration of the Shepherds" (159), signed and dated, and almost as fine as Velasquez in his first style; (140) the "Circumcision," (158) the "Conception," (160) the "Adoration of the Magi"—all of which were sold for a grand total of £1700. 206, a fine composition, known as "St. Francis Refusing the Tiara," only realised £68. In this the saint is on his knees, with his hands clasped in supplication. His expression is replete with holy fervour, and the whole of his attention is directed to an angel who from the sky is addressing him, without heeding the Papal crown which lies before him. 225, "A Dog Asleep," sold for £35; and 226, "A Portrait of Himself," for £27. 50, "St. Francis with the Stigmata," was purchased for the National Gallery for £265. This picture has been often copied and engraved.

58, by Roelas, the first master of Zurbaran, was sold for £23 10s.: an interesting picture, in which may be traced the source of Zurbaran's manner, together with a certain imitation of Guido and the Bolognese school. All the pictures of Castillo sold on this occasion are of a painter similar in name but not in style to the master of Murillo. 154, A "Sleeping Jesus," not unlike in manner to Castillo, whose style was formed on the model of the declining schools of Bologna, hard, and heavy in colour, was sold for £23. 56, "St. John the Baptist," in imitation of Murillo's style, was sold for £28. 53, A similar imitation, "Virgin and Child," fetched £210. 55, "The Deposition from the Cross," sold for £50. One among the pictures of Herrera, representing "St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville" (122), realised £11. 137, "Portrait of Charles II., King of Spain," by Maso, is unworthy of the best pupil of Velasquez; it was sold for £10. Two or three genuine specimens of Coello, one of which, signed "Alfonso Sancius," of which the hands were repainted, sold for £64; but none of the pieces by that master were favourable examples of his manner. A picture by Aregio sold for £10. "San Sebastian" (10), given to Youez, of whom many panels are still in numbers at Valencia, sold for £10.

By A. Cano were several very good specimens. 220, "The Ass of Balaam" (from a convent at Cadiz), sold for £240. 224, "The Virgin and Infant Jesus," very richly coloured, and agreeable in character, was sold for £200, to Messrs. Graves; who also purchased a very fine "Ecce Homo," by Morales, for £110.

There were included in the sale a few pictures not of the Spanish school, but which happened to be met with in the course of the researches of Baron Taylor, and many of which had long formed portions of Spanish collections. Amongst these is one of deep historic interest, viz. (184) "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus and an Angel," by an artist "of the school of Van Eyck," probably Von de Goes—a very fine specimen of that school, being richly and delicately painted. This picture formed part of the oratory of Charles V. It was purchased by Messrs. Graves, for Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., the author of "Cloister Life in Spain."



THE STEAM-YACHT "PAID RABANI," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.



## RESTORATION OF BOSTON CHURCH.



GAS STANDARD, BOSTON CHURCH.

THE restoration of this venerable edifice having been completed, it was re-opened by the newly-elected Bishop of the diocese, on Thursday (last week), when the event was commemorated in a very impressive manner. Before we describe the new works, it may be as well to narrate the history of the Church. The present building appears to have been commenced very early in the fourteenth century; but a church is believed to have occupied the same site, and named after St. Botolph, for some centuries prior to that period. Mention is made of the gift of the Church of St. Botolph to the Abbey of St. Mary of York as early as the year 1090.

The Church is stated to have occupied a considerable time in the process of erection, and to have undergone several changes from the original style. The tower is in the Perpendicular style; the nave and the north and south aisles are in the Decorated style; and in some places the rich Tudor Gothic of the time of Henry VIII. is introduced. The height of the tower is 209 feet, and it is ascended by 365 steps, as many as there are days in the year. The length of the Church is 245 feet in the clear, and is 98 feet broad. The following description of the edifice is principally extracted from Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain":—

The architecture of this noble Church is of the description generally called the Ornamental or Middle Gothic. The nave is supported by seven arches on each side, with two clerestory windows over each arch. The choir has five windows on each side, with a large one behind the altar. The windows of the aisles and of the upper story are respectively of two different patterns, varied alternately: those of the choir are also of different designs, and the tracery on the parapets of the aisles is counterchanged in the same manner as the windows; which circumstances show the building to have been erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. The chief entrance is by the south door, which has a large porch, with a chamber above, and a vaulted crypt underneath, now used as a cistern for rain-water. Adjoining to this porch is a chapel, in which was formerly a chantry. There were anciently two small buildings adjoining the choir, now pulled down: one stood across the upper end of the aisle, with a gable towards the south. The other building ranged under three of the choir windows on the same side, which were partly blocked up by its roof. The buttresses of the choir, and those of the corners of the nave and aisles, are furnished with large pinnacles. The little buttresses of the upper story have had each a statue in front, several of which still remain, especially on the north side: over the gable of the nave is an open niche, in which anciently hung the sanctus bell. The parapet over the east end of the north aisle is very curious and elaborate, being pierced with tracery of nearly the same design as the arch-buttresses of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster.

The general view of the interior of the Church is grand and striking—an effect arising from the ample size and proportion of every part, rather than from any peculiar elegance. Almost all the original decorations have given way to the ravages of time, or the ruthless progress of repair. Not the slightest fragment of painted glass is left; and, what is worse, the windows are glazed in squares instead of the old lozenge panes. The floor is full of grave-stones, most of which have been stripped of their brasses; and the few that have escaped plundering are worn illegible.

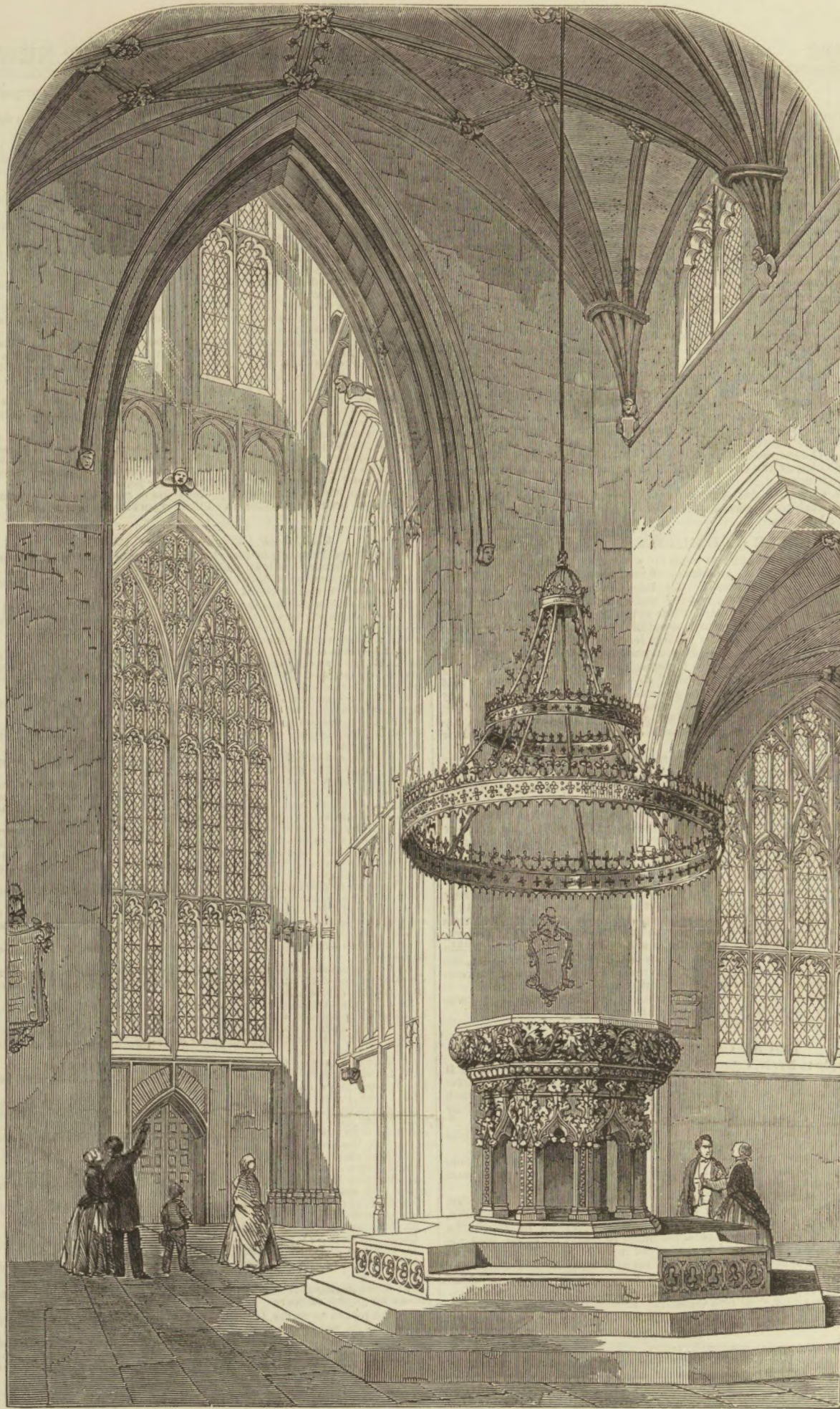
The columns of the nave are tall and well wrought, with plain capitals. The roof is of wood, in form of a groined vault, adorned with ribs and carved knobs; but the arches are too flat to look handsome; and a sort of impost moulding, placed a little above their springing, has a very ill effect. The aisles were originally ceiled with flat panels, painted with historical subjects, but are now arched in imitation of the nave. The workmanship is excellent, and great ingenuity is displayed in the finishing of the groins; the choir was also new roofed at the same time as the aisles, and by the same artist. It is arched across without groins, and the sides spring from stone cornices of ancient work: it is decorated with carved bosses and ribs, in a very good style. Rather more than the space of four arches of the body of the Church is furnished with pews: the western part, forming an open area, is separated by a wooden palisade and gates. The pulpit is of very dark-coloured oak, embossed with carving in the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, and partly gilt: the whole is very curious. The choir has been highly magnificent, but modern alterations have sadly disfigured it. The rood-loft is totally destroyed, and a large gallery, supported by wooden pillars, is put up instead of it. The ancient stalls have had their canopies cut away; and their desks and substalls, beautifully carved, are daubed over with coarse paint, of a very wretched colour. The altar-piece is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which appears very discordant with the architecture of the Church.

As time wore on, the interior of the Church required refitting; and the necessary steps were taken in 1851, when at a public meeting it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into to provide the requisite funds; and the following gentlemen were requested to co-operate with the Vicar (the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A.), and the churchwardens (Thos. Wise, jun., Esq., Mr. W. Simonds, and Mr. H. T. Harrap), as a committee for the management and execution of the work:—The Mayor, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. H. Oldrid, the Rev. P. Alpe, J. B. Millington, Esq., Thomas Gee, Esq., Frederick Cooke, Esq., Thomas Garrit, Esq., B. S. Simpson, Esq., J. C. Calthrop, Esq., C. Yeatman, Esq., Mr. Joshua Beverley, and Mr. T. Gask: F. T. White, Esq., was appointed honorary secretary. The sum subscribed at the meeting amounted to £2235 12s.; and the subscription list was from time to time augmented, until, at the close of 1852, the fund thus collected amounted to £3681 9s. 8d. It was found necessary, however, to undertake extra works to those originally contemplated, for which the funds fell short of the estimated expense by about £700. The entire works have, however, been completed in a satisfactory manner, and the committee rely with confidence upon an extension of the generous feeling they have already experienced.

The restoration (under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Place, architect, of Nottingham) was commenced about September, 1851; and the committee were enabled to fix the day for re-opening the church.

BENCH END, BOSTON CHURCH.

The restoration has been one of great magnitude and effect. The works comprise the substitution of elegant oak benches in the place of the old pews throughout the church; the addition of a large stained glass window by O'Connor at the east end of the chancel; the removal of the organ to an external chamber built for its reception at the north-west angle of the chancel; the restoration of the fine oak stalls of the chancel, and the addition of seven new highly-carved canopies. The chancel is also tastefully paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. At the west end of the nave, opposite the south door, upon its proper complement of steps, is placed the font, a new and exceedingly beautiful one—



BOSTON CHURCH, RESTORED.

the gift of A. J. B. Hope, Esq. The communion-table is also a new one; it is formed of massive oak, weighs above a ton, and is approached by eleven steps from the chancel, which is itself higher than the body of the Church. But the greatest work is a beautifully groined ceiling in the tower. Formerly there existed here a ringing chamber, so placed as to block up the lower lantern. This has now been removed, and the architect has been enabled to form probably the finest vaulted roof of the kind in the kingdom. It is 156 feet from the ground, being twenty feet higher than any other in England. The central boss, which bears the emblem of our Lord, weighed before being carved, six tons; it is surrounded by four smaller ones, bearing the emblems of the Evangelists, as well as by four angels, each holding a portion of a scroll. Around the sacrament are retained the iron rails of 1740, which are now blue and gold. The altar hangings are red and gold. The floors of the body of the church are almost entirely composed of ancient ledger-stones, all of great interest, some few magnificent. The pulpit is of carved oak, of the time of James I., and is placed against the easternmost pillar on the north side of the nave: it is tastefully ornamented gilt, and is approached by a light and elegant iron spiral staircase. The adaptation of the modern invention of gas to ancient churches, so as not to destroy the effect of their architectural structure by incongruous fittings, has long been one of the most vexed problems of church restoration. The most fastidious stickler for ancient precedent would acknowledge that the richly-decorated standards and the crown of light at the western end harmonise so entirely with the whole building in its restored aspect, that they might almost be deemed part of the original design. The whole of the alterations have been executed from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Place. Messrs. Cooper, of Derby, were the contractors.

Next week we shall engrave the superb Great East Window. At the re-opening on Thursday week, besides the Bishops of Lincoln and Quebec, there was a very large attendance of the clergy of the diocese and the neighbourhood, about 200, as well as a large body of the laity and numerous friends. A full cathedral service was performed, the lay vicars and choristers from Lincoln assisting. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln read the communion service, and afterwards preached from the

12th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, 7th verse, "But the manifestation of the spirit is given to every man to profit withal." At the close of an eloquent and impressive sermon the Hallelujah Chorus was sung.

In the afternoon, a déjeuner was served in a pavilion erected in the rear of the National Schools: there could not be less than 1000 ladies and gentlemen; the Mayor, Mr. F. T. White, presiding.

After the customary loyal toasts, and the Bishop of Lincoln had responded to "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," his Lordship proposed "the Health of the Subscribers to the re-pewing of the Church." Boston, his Lordship said, might well be proud of its church, and he thought that Boston might be equally proud of those who had subscribed so liberally towards so great a purpose (Cheers). It was a most pleasing sight to see the church so well filled in the morning; and it had been a sight to make him take courage for the future, and thank God for the Church of our day. His Lordship then alluded with satisfaction to the fact of his attendance at Boston on this occasion being his first official act, and he could not help considering it as a special favour. The large number of clergy present he considered as a good augury for the future, and he trusted they would work together for many years with mutual benefit. Mr. T. Garrit responded; and, after some other speeches, the company separated.

In the evening the Church was again crowded. The Rev. G. Hills, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, preached an eloquent sermon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The façade of this Royal edifice, where the suites of apartments are usually allotted to her Majesty's illustrious visitors, is undergoing a thorough course of re-embellishment, and the repairs are expected to be completed by the return of the Court from Osborne on the 27th instant.

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY.—Mr. Anthony Brown, who was elected in 1844 to the office of Chamberlain, died on Sunday last. He had been alderman of the ward of Billingsgate from the year 1821 to the time of his election to the high office. The candidates spoken of in the City for the situation are—Aldermen Sir John Key, Bart., Farebrother, Humphrey, and Sir William Magnay, Bart.: Mr. William Hawes, who is not connected with the corporation; and Mr. Benjamin Scott, who is designated in the "City Pocket-Book" as "clerk to prepare accounts for auditors," and has been several years performing the laborious duties of the office of Chamberlain, are also candidates. It has long been the custom of the livery to appoint to the office a member of the Court of Aldermen.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

On the motion of Lord SHAFTESBURY, the Common Lodging-houses Bill was read a second time. This is a bill for carrying out the noble Lord's former measure on this subject, by which common lodging-houses are explored by authorised persons; houses are no longer permitted to take in more than as many as can breathe properly in them; lodging in cellars is prohibited; the rooms are properly cleaned and whitewashed; ventilation, lighting, and drainage are provided for; and the furniture of the houses sufficient for the authorised number of lodgers. There was much inconvenience at first, and the lodging-house keepers remonstrated, as did many of the poor creatures who had grown in hateful familiarity with this existence; but, now that the change has been effected, it appears that the lodgers and lodging-house keepers give their free testimony in its favour. They find health and strength, greater comfort of body and peace of mind, in air, light, space, and cleanliness. Medical officers discover that lodging-houses under this control are no longer hotbeds of fever, and the police and parish officers find they are not so much nurseries of vice. Lord Shaftesbury now asks for some further powers, such as disqualification to keep a lodging-house after the third offence, inspection, removal of nuisances, registration, removal of sick lodgers to hospitals, regular reports from houses for beggars and vagrants, and some provisions of less importance.

The neglect shown by the East India Company in developing the natural resources of India, was again brought before their Lordships by the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Ellenborough, and Lord Wharncliffe. The occasion of the discussion was a petition from Manchester, complaining of the Government of India, and praying for a reform in its constitution.

The Cathedral Act Appointments Bill was read a third time, and their Lordships adjourned until Monday the 23rd inst., for the Whitsuntide holidays.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in reply to a question, stated that Dr. Reid, who had charge of the ventilation of the House of Commons, had been removed from his office by the late Government. He demanded £10,250 for compensation, and the matter having been referred to arbitration, the arbitrators awarded him only £3240.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to a question, stated that frauds by grocers having been committed upon a large scale by the words "chicory and coffee mixture" being placed upon packages intermingled with other printing, the Board of Inland Revenue had issued a circular requiring that every package of a mixture of chicory and coffee which was sold should have printed legibly on one side of the package, without any other printing, "This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee." It was provided that no other printing of any description whatever, except the name of the vendor, should be upon the package or canister containing the mixture.

## THE BUDGET.

The debate upon the Legacy-duty was resumed by Sir J. PAKINGTON, who opposed the extension to real property, on the ground that, although real property was nominally exempt, there were full equivalents in burdens cast exclusively upon rateable property. Lord GODERICH defended the extension of the Legacy-duty to real property. Mr. CAYLEY thought that a large portion of personal property which was invisible and evanescent, escaped its fair proportion of taxation. Mr. PETO approved of the Budget as a whole, because it approached to a balance of interests, and tended to multiply the comforts of the poor. Mr. NEWDEGATE declared that our financial legislation was tending rapidly to confiscation. Mr. BRIGHT thought it wise and just to extend the succession tax to all descriptions of property, but he wished Mr. Gladstone had touched the Probate-duty, and he saw no reason why the property of corporations, whether aggregate or sole, should not be brought within the scope of the Legacy-duty. At the suggestion of Mr. DISRAELI, the division was deferred until the second reading of the bill; and the resolution in favour of the new Legacy-duty was agreed to.

The issue of the writ for a new election for the borough of Rye was carried, on a division, by 118 votes against 99.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. M. GIBSON, Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think it would be advisable to introduce another bill to remove the Jewish Disabilities, but that a measure should be introduced to alter the oath taken by members. He believed that this object might be obtained by the passing of a bill now before the House.

The Excise Duty on Spirits Bill, and the Customs Duty on Spirits Bill, were severally read a second time.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the President of the Board of Trade would, on the 2nd of June, state to the House the nature of the measure intended to be introduced for the future government of India.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. RICH called the attention of the House to the present state of India, and complained of the deficient state of information in which the House stands in reference to the manner in which India has been governed. Sir C. WOOD said he considered it would be most inconvenient to enter into a discussion upon this subject, until he had stated the nature of the measure he intended to introduce, in respect to which notice had just been given for the 2nd June.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

## MAYNOOTH.

On the vote of £45,600 for the repairs of Public Buildings in Ireland, Mr. SPOONER took exception to a portion of that vote, amounting to £1235 13s. 6d., for the repairs of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic College, at Maynooth. He considered it a national sin for a Protestant country, and a Protestant Parliament, to grant any sum of money for the encouragement of Popery. Upon principle, he protested against this portion of the vote, and moved as an amendment that the grant be reduced by this sum of £1235 13s.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS did not think it right after so magnificent a provision had been made for the support of Maynooth by the late Sir R. Peel, that any more money should be asked by the Government for this purpose. He would, therefore, support the amendment.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, when the late Sir R. Peel proposed to endow the College of Maynooth, it was determined that the sum of £30,000 a year should be devoted for the support of that institution; but that whatever outlay was considered necessary from time to time for the repairs of the College, should be submitted annually to the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. A. FELLATT would support the amendment, but on different grounds to those stated by Mr. Spooner. He objected to all endowments.

Mr. CORRY would support the amendment on the ground that he believed the original endowment granted to Maynooth was understood to be sufficient to cover all demands, not only for the maintenance of the College, but for its repairs.

Mr. MALL would support the amendment, because he was opposed to all endowments.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT quoted an extract from the speech of the late Sir R. Peel for the purpose of showing that in proposing to endow Maynooth with the grant of £30,000 a year, he did not intend that it should include the cost of necessary repairs.

Sir W. VERNER was opposed to any grant for the education of Roman Catholic priests, believing as he did that those priests took an oath of allegiance, not to the Sovereign of this country, but to the Pope of Rome.

Sir J. WALMSLEY was opposed to all endowments; but thought that it was most unjust to be nibbling with this paltry sum, when they granted, without a murmur, large sums for other religious institutions.

Mr. LUCAS was perfectly willing to vote against all endowments, if the question were fairly raised. But he observed, in the vote before the committee, other items for religious purposes besides that for repairs of Maynooth College.

After a few words from Mr. Hadfield, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. W. J. Fox,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS proposed, as an amendment, that the items referred to by Mr. Lucas, amounting to £256 5s. 8d., for the repairs and furniture of the chapels at Dublin Castle and Kilmainham Hospital, be also reduced. The total reduction which he proposed in the vote would therefore be £1491 18s. 8d.

The Committee divided, when the numbers were:—For Mr. W. Williams's amendment, 43; against it, 80: majority against the amendment, 37.

The Committee then divided upon Mr. Spooner's amendment, when there appeared:—For the amendment, 54; against it, 74: majority against Mr. Spooner, 20.

The original vote was then agreed to.

On the vote, £3368, for the Ecclesiastical Commission, being proposed, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to the vote.

The Committee again divided, when there appeared:—For the vote, 63; against it, 44: majority in favour of the vote, 19.

The vote was then agreed to.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the consideration of other estimates on the paper.—Adjourned.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Marjoribanks and Forster have been returned for Berwick by a large majority—nearly double the votes for the Tory candidate.

Mr. Lee, the Liberal candidate for Maidstone, has been returned. He polled 748 votes; his opponent, Mr. Martin, 735.

The nomination for Rye took place on Friday, and the polling is fixed for to-day (Saturday). Mr. Mackinnon is the Liberal, and Mr. Pomfret the Tory candidate.

Mr. Braine met the electors of Plymouth in the Freemason's-hall on Tuesday. The meeting was unanimous in his favour. 600 electors have signed the requisition to him.

The New Bill to diminish Election Expenses has been printed. Should it pass it will not only diminish expense, but excitement, as no band is to be engaged to play—no flag exhibited—or the candidates are to be disqualified. A person playing in such a band, or mounting a flag, is to be liable to £10 penalty. Any agent of a candidate employed in getting up a band or flag to forfeit £50. The fees of returning officers are not to exceed £10 besides the stamp-duty; and in future special constables are only to be paid 2s. 6d. a day.

The Canterbury Bribery Commission commenced its sittings on Monday, at the Guildhall of that city. The commissioners are Messrs. Stide, Anstey, and Burcham. The witnesses examined were—Mr. Alderman Brent, Mr. J. J. Rutter, two of the recent candidates, Colonel Romilly, and the Hon. Mr. Smythe, and other persons.

The Committee on Dockyard Appointments in connexion with elections have closed their examinations, and their report is daily expected.

## AMENDED CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS.

An amended Schedule of the alterations in the Customs Duties proposed in the Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. On a close comparison with the original schedules, the following alterations in the new and amended schedules will be found:—

1. In the case of clover, grass, and other seeds, the duty is proposed to be wholly repealed, except on caraway seeds, which are used in confectionery only. The duty obtained from seeds last year was £40,000, of which £27,000 will be thus relinquished.

2. In the case of nutmegs, in place of a uniform duty of 1s. a lb. on all kinds, the present duty on cultivated nutmegs will be reduced from 2s. 6d. per lb. to 1s.; and the duty on the sort known as wild nutmegs will remain as heretofore, at 5s. per lb.

3. Silk plush used in making hats will be reduced from 2s. the lb. to 1s.; and varnish made from alcoholic spirit, from 30s. to 12s. the gallon.

4. With regard to starch, the duty will remain as proposed in the first schedule; but the duty on rice, as a raw material, will be reduced from 1s. per cwt. to 4d.

5. With regard to Guinea grains and the extracts, they will be struck out of the schedule, and will remain the same as heretofore.

6. With regard to iron and steel wrought, iron wire and rough iron castings will be admitted free; and machinery, wrought or polished castings, tools, cutlery, and other manufactures of iron and steel not enumerated, at 2s. 6d. the cwt., instead of 5s., as in the first schedule.

7. Walking-sticks will be charged at 6s. the 100, in place of 4s. the dozen.

8. Chicory, dried and raw, will be charged £4 a ton till Oct. 10, 1854, and will then be free. Chicory, roasted and ground, will be charged at 4d. the lb., in place of 6d. Coffee, roasted and ground, will also be charged 4d., in place of 6d.

9. Vinegar, in place of being admitted free, will be charged with a duty of 2d. a gallon, to counterbalance the duty on malt, &c.

10. Soap will be charged with an import duty of 2s. 4d. a cwt., to counterbalance the duty on tallow; and stearine will also be charged 2s. 4d. the cwt., for the same purpose.

11. Morphine will be struck out of the schedule altogether, and remain as at present.

12. Corks—squared will remain as in the schedule first published, reduced from 16s. to 4s. 8d. the cwt.; but corks wholly made will be reduced from 8d. the lb. to 6d., in place of 3d.

13. Silk velvet ribbons, with cotton backs, will be charged 3s. 6d. the lb.; and broad silk velvets, with cotton backs, at 3s. the lb.

14. Confectionery, succades, &c.—In place of 14d. the lb., the duty will be 2d. till July 5th, 1854, when the sugar duties will be equalised, and 14d. the lb. after that date.

15. Toys and turnery to be charged at 4d. the lb., in place of 6d.

16. Liquorice root.—In place of being free at once, to be charged 5s. the cwt. for four years, and after that to be free.

17. Paper, books, &c.—In place of 2d. a lb. to counterbalance the Excise duty, it is to be placed at 24d. All books published prior to 1801 to be admitted duty free; all books published since (not copyright) at 15s., from countries with whom we have treaties of international copyright; from others, 30s. the cwt.

18. Oil of cloves to be admitted at 1s. the lb., in place of 3s.

19. Tobacco struck out of the new schedules, and remains as heretofore.

20. Window Glass.—The duty to be 2s. the cwt. to April, 1855, and 1s. to April, 1857, and then free.

21. Beer, Spruce Beer, &c., withdrawn from the schedules, and will remain as heretofore.

22. Bran and pollard to be admitted free.

23. A. Kunen to be free.

24. Mustard, mixed or manufactured, except mustard flour, 5s. a cwt.

25. Raisins, in place of a reduction from 15s. to 10s. per cwt., remain at 15s. the cwt.

The following additions are made to the resolutions affecting the regulations for paying duties:—

1. With regard to cheese, the new duty of 2s. 6d. the cwt. is to be paid on the landing weights in place of re-weights.

2. The 1 lb. per chest on tea in chests of more than 28 lbs., allowed hitherto as a deduction from the quantity on which the duty is paid, is no longer to be made, but the duty will be levied on the full weight of the tea.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. Holmes, M.A., to Wakerley, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. Bridge, to Ballycommon, Kildare; Rev. C. H. Heath, to Bucknall, near Newcastle-under-Lyme; Rev. T. H. Siely to Lackford. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. C. Nealey to Ashton, Northampton; Rev. R. Bowcott to Llanllwnly; Rev. E. J. Green to Leintwardine, Ludlow; Rev. F. Margaretts to St. John's, Cambridgeshire. Rev. B. Belcher to the incumbency of the new church in Warwick-square, Lincoln.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. O. Claydon, by the parishioners of Eredwardine and Brobury, Hereford, on his resignation; the Rev. W. Whitelegg, perpetual curate of St. George's, Hulme, by his congregation; the Rev. E. L. Stock, by the incumbent, teachers, and scholars, on his resignation of the curacy of Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eves; the Rev. E. Barnwell, by his friends at Ogbourne St. George, near Marlborough, on his leaving that curacy; the Rev. James Bonwell, M.A., by the congregation of St. Philip's, Stegney, "in token of their admiration of his talents, and gratitude for his ministerial labours;" the Rev. Owen Jones, a presentation (consisting of a watch and other articles, value about £40) by the Accrington, Greer Haworth, and Baxenden Church Sunday-schools, as a "token of esteem for his prompt and energetic services in connection with the said schools."

**ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BRADFORD.**—Two very beautiful windows, by Mr. Wales, of Newcastle, have been placed in the chancel of this church by the congregation, to the memory of the late Rev. William Sherwood, M.A., nearly ten years perpetual curate. One contains a figure of St. James, with a medallion underneath of the dispersion of the Apostles by our blessed Lord. The other contains a figure of St. John, with a medallion representing the charges to St. Peter, "Feed my Sheep," &c.

## TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A GOOD LANDLORD AND MASTER.

The tenants, farmers, servants, and labourers on the Duke of Wellington's Hampshire estate, have presented an address to his Grace, with a subscription of £800 2s. 6d., to be applied to the erection of a monument to the late Duke in the neighbourhood. They say:—"Anxious to pay the greatest respect to your Grace's feelings, we would very briefly state the motives by which we have been severally actuated in subscribing to the proposed monument. As gentlemen-tenants, renting under the late illustrious Duke, we most gratefully acknowledge the many acts of great kindness and condescension so invariably displayed towards us, the recollection of which can never be effaced from our memory. As tenant-farmers, our habits of industry and mode of living are well known to your Grace who has lived so long amongst us. As servants, we have passed the greatest portion of our lives, under a most just and indulgent master, in a service we have loved and prized. As labourers, we have always received constant employment, and a fair remuneration for honest work. Our cottages have been rendered comfortable, our families have been cared for, and our children have benefited by a sound religious education, far beyond that which we had received in our youth; the benefits of which have of late been more particularly apparent, inasmuch as many of them, having left this country for far distant lands, are now enabled to communicate with us in their own handwriting, and we thus have received the expression of their genuine feelings."

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the claims of German artists in classic subjects, their merit in the landscape department cannot for a single moment be disputed by any one who has even casually examined the small collection forming "the first annual Exhibition of the works of Modern German Artists," now open at 168, New Bond-street. This collection we have visited three several times since it was opened; and upon each occasion have been more and more struck with the mastery of colour, and the poetic feeling displayed by the several artists; and the freshness and grandeur of the subjects which they have selected for treatment. Without at all wishing to disparage native talent, we must say that there is no landscape painter amongst us who may not study the contents of this small gallery with advantage. It would appear from the subjects here presented, that German artists, tired of constant repetition of the features of their beloved Rhine, have gone further afield, and have adopted Norway and Sweden as a new ground for study; and certainly the fjords and fir-clad mountains of that comparatively virgin soil have yielded subjects of poetic beauty and interest, which we have nowhere else seen equalled, and which, unseen, it would be impossible to conceive. In dealing with these subjects, the artists whose works are before us display a feeling for harmony and a power of realising the combined effects of nature on the grandest scale, which, altogether, we have never seen surpassed.

Amongst the artists whose works are here exhibited are several of the first note in their native land; and we believe that we ought to add, in order that no undue comparisons may be made between their works, and the general productions of native art, that especial care has been taken by the promoters of the present Exhibition, to include none but the choicest works of men of the highest repute: those of an inferior class not being considered worth the expense, trouble, and risk of importing. First in rank stands Andreas Achenbach, of Dusseldorf—an artist known throughout continental Europe, and the author of celebrated works in the collections of the Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Prussia. His Swedish Landscape, with a wild torrent rushing headlong through a wooded mountain pass, is a magnificent production, exhibiting a knowledge of effect, and a power of handling, impossible to be surpassed. His sea piece, "In a Storm," is also a masterly effort. Tidemand and Gude, two artists also of Dusseldorf, have produced several works, which hold distinguished places in the galleries of Vienna and Berlin. The former is a painter of figures, the latter of landscapes. The latter exhibits merit of a high order, resulting from a ripe study of nature; but the former gives a character to his figures, an amount of life-like expression, rendered with a softness of treatment, which at once charm and captivate the beholder. These qualifications are particularly exemplified in the groups introduced into the picture of the "Peasant's Funeral at the Sogne Fjord, Norway," and in an intensely interesting group of "Norwegian Peasant Children," whose pale blue eyes seem to melt the very canvas. Schirmer, the Professor at the Academy at Dusseldorf, has a quiet picture of "Moonshine," and a wonderfully powerful "Land-storm," the play of the blast upon the trees and upon the running stream being admirably realised. A. Leu, also of Dusseldorf, whose works are better known in England, perhaps, than those of any other German artist, and who is remarkable for truthfulness of character and extreme finish, has here four pictures: "A Scene in Norway—approaching Thunder-storm;" "Norwegian Fjords;" "A View of the Jungfrau Mountain, in Switzerland;" and another landscape, the property of her Majesty. The view of the Jungfrau—the ice-capped mountains seen in the distance, and in the front the stunted firs and other foliage—is one of the most striking pictures it would be possible to conceive. A. Weber, of Dusseldorf, has two Italian landscapes, treated with high poetic feeling—a medium between Poussin and Claude. A. Siegert, of Munich, has two very clever genre pieces—"Sunday" and "The Trumpeter's Children." Camphausen, of Munich, also has a very spirited and careful picture of "Charles I. at the Battle of Naseby." E. Bodom, of Dusseldorf, has a Norwegian landscape of striking and romantic beauty; presenting in the foreground a headlong torrent, and in the middle and extreme distances glimpses of the quiet winding river, with various nicely distinguished gradations of atmosphere. We conclude our notice by expressing a hope that the interchange of art examples between the Continent and ourselves, of which the precedent is here set, may be followed up upon a larger scale; convinced that it cannot but tend to the ultimate advantage and honour both of native and foreign talent.

## EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES BY AMATEUR ARTISTS.

This Exhibition, which was first established two years ago, has already assumed a very firm and satisfactory position. The display for the present year, now on view at the Gallery in Pall-mall, consists of 400 drawings and sketches, contributed by 220 amateurs, many of whom might fairly assume the title of artist if they thought proper. At the same time, the promoters expressly guard themselves against the supposition of having undertaken their annual Exhibition with any feeling or intention of entering the lists in competition with professional artists; and their explanations upon this head are very gracefully expressed in the Preface to the Catalogue.

Amongst the most successful exhibitors on the present occasion are Captain Lumley, 2nd Life Guards (who has two charming domestic interiors); the Hon. Eliot York; Lieut. Tower, R.N. (who has an extensive and very clear view of "The Alhambra, the City, and Vega of Granada"); Mr. T. Macdonald, Mr. W. Baddock, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Mrs. Bridgeman Simpson, the Hon. Mrs. Carew St. John Milmay, Miss Sebastian Smith, Miss Ada Bicknell, Miss H. J. Campbell, Miss Bonham Carter, and Lady Susan Vernon Harcourt.

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, May 17, 1853.

WHEN the annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists was held at the Louvre, and admittance was gratis, crowds thronged the avenues to the gallery long before the hour of opening. Times have changed, and customs with them. From the Louvre the Exhibition was transferred, since the Revolution of 1848, to the Tuilleries; then to a temporary building in one of the courts of the Palais Royal. That building was pulled down the other day, and this year the locality is again changed. At the corner of the Faubourg Poissonnière and of the Rue Richer, stands an edifice where, in former days, the supernumerary arm-chairs and washing-stands of the Royal family of France were preserved. It was the *garde-meuble*, or furniture warehouse of the French Kings. It has been this year appropriated to the reception of the productions of French artists, and of those foreigners who choose to risk comparison with them. There was a notable difference in the affluence of visitors upon the first day of opening this year, and in former years that I remember at the Louvre. A very small group of persons was gathered together at the doors when ten o'clock struck on Sunday, the 15th inst., and until late in the day the irregular and rather complicated suite of rooms could not be said to be at all full. At no time were they crowded.

There are two distinctive features in this year's Exhibition. The first is the absence of most of the leading French painters—Ingres, Delaroche, Ary Scheffer, Decamps, Vernet, &c.; the other is the large number of foreign artists, especially Belgians, who have sent pictures, amongst which are some of the best in the Exhibition. Another circumstance to be noted, and which is probably attributable to the unusual severity of the jury, is the much smaller number than usual of landscapes and portraits. We know, by experience of our own Royal Academy Exhibition, how vast an extent of wall is apt to be engrossed by portraits of Mr. A., and Mrs. B.—not invariably of such high artistic merit as to redeem their want of public interest, or even to explain their admission. At Paris, in most previous Exhibitions, landscapes have been very numerous; and as that is the style of art in which the French are, upon the whole, least successful, they have comprised many pitiable displays of clumsiness and maltreatment, sinning grievously against nature, and designated, in French painters' parlance, as "plates of spinage." This year there are very few landscapes, and most of those few are at least highly respectable, whilst some have much merit.

We have not room this week for any detailed criticism upon the pictures, but shall return to the subject next week.

**LITERATURE AND SCIENCE AT HULL.**—On Tuesday last, the foundation-stone of a public subscription library, was laid at Hull, by the Earl of Carlisle; and upon the same day, the first stone of a new hall and museum for the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, was laid by Lord Londesborough. The last-named ceremony, being performed with masonic honours, was the chief point of interest, and attracted a large number of visitors. We shall engrave this scene next week. In the afternoon the events of the day were commemorated by a *déjeuner* at the Public Rooms, Hull.



EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chief Baron of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. J. Tomlinson, who has for some time practised as a special pleader, to the vacant Mastership of the Exchequer.

It is estimated that there lies, from time to time, in the Dead-letter office, undergoing the process of finding owners, some £11,000 annually, in cash alone. On the 17th July, 1847, there were lying in the Dead-letter office bills of exchange for the immense sum of £40,410.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in different parts of the city of Washington on the 2nd instant.

The regency of Upper Franconia has given orders to have all placards relative to emigration removed from the walls of the public buildings.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Graham Wilmore, Esq., Q.C., to be Judge of the County Court in Circuit 57 (Somersetshire), in the room of J. M. Carrow, Esq., deceased.

It is not generally known that Lord Ellesmere has again liberally offered his gallery to the public on a certain day or days in the week. Messrs. Smith, of New Bond-street, issue cards of admission.

Two women, who were defendants at the County Court, in Leicester, on Tuesday week, employed themselves vigorously during the sitting, while waiting for their turn—the one in sewing hose, and the other in making brace ends.

The Ordnance survey of the county of Ayr is proceeding. A party of Sappers and Miners has arrived in Ayr for that purpose.

The singing clubs have been dissolved throughout the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

On Tuesday week a shoemaker, named Hope, belonging to Glasgow, who had just taken his seat in a railway carriage at Greenock, expired. Hope had been to Liverpool, and was on his return.

The *Reindeer* left Rio Janeiro on the 24th March. When she left, the fever was raging to an alarming extent among the shipping there.

Barronet, Allain, Barthelmy, and Mornet, the Frenchmen convicted of being concerned in the late duel, near Windsor, were liberated on Monday from Horseferry-lane gaol, their term of imprisonment having expired.

Mr. James Plunkett, Q.C., the newly-appointed clerk to the Insolvent Courts in Dublin, is not son to the venerable Lord Plunkett, nor in any way connected with that eminent personage.

The Queen of Prussia was to arrive at Vienna on the 17th inst. from Potsdam. The Queen of Greece, en route from Trieste to Germany, was also expected to pass a few days in the Austrian capital.

On Sunday five lads, who had hired a boat at Hungerford-stairs, upset it, by some mismanagement, at Battersea, and all were in an instant struggling in the stream. Four were saved, but the fifth was lost.

The remains of Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, G.C.B., were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery on Monday. Lord Hardinge, (Commanding-in-Chief) and Lord Gough (who came from Ireland on purpose) taking a part in the ceremony.

A company is being organised for the purpose of establishing a Crystal Palace in Glasgow, on the plan of the great institution at Brighton.

A grand reception was given on Tuesday, at Leicester, by the inhabitants, to Sir Joshua Walsley and Mr. Gardner, the members for the Leicestershire; and M. Kossuth was a spectator of the procession, and was loudly cheered at the close.

A boiler explosion at the fire-iron and glass-cutting factory of Messrs. Davis, at Dudley, on Saturday, resulted in the death of the engineer and three men. The devastation of property is extensive.

The mother of the Sultan died on the 1st inst.: her age was about fifty. She has always been known as a most amiable woman, and was greatly beloved by her son. She was originally a Circassian slave.

The American ship *Georgia* arrived in the Thames on Thursday, from Sydney, with half a ton of gold-dust on board.

A new college is to be founded near the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, for the county of Westmoreland: it is to be dedicated to St. Mary.

On Thursday at noon a clerk of the Joint Stock Banking Company entered the City police-station in great tribulation, and stated that he had lost 1000 sovereigns while riding in a cab from the Pall-mall to Finsbury-street. Inquest, an active officer, was immediately despatched with him to the Excise office in Old Broad-street, where the cabman was in the act of giving up the gold. The name and address of the driver is Charles Neale, 1, Ridgway-street.

The carpenters and joiners of Birmingham have stopped work on the 2nd inst. for 2s. advance to all hands. The master-builders offer 1s. 6d. to deserving workmen, but the offer has been declined.

A boy named Hucker, only ten years of age, near Bristol, has been committed for trial on the charge of murdering a playmate, William Saunders, by violently pushing him into the river Avon.

The anniversary festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster School will take place at the Thatched House on June the 1st.

The persons in the employ of Messrs. Dawson and Sons, news-vendors, have presented Mr. W. Goodman, the superintendent, with a diamond ring, on his leaving the establishment, after nearly twenty years' engagement.

The American ship *Connecticut*, which left Liverpool with 600 emigrants for New York, on the 21st April, after undergoing some dreadful storms and hurricanes, succeeded in reaching Falmouth last week.

A Parliamentary paper shows, that on the 1st January last there were at Cowes fifty-three persons licensed as pilots, twenty-three at Southampton, and forty-three at Portsmouth.

On Tuesday Alimpyris, the son of a Tartar chief, and late an officer in the Russian army, gave an interesting lecture in Belvoir-street, Leicester, on the customs, manners, and religion of Independent Tartary.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's counsel, &c., at twelve o'clock on Monday next, the first day of Trinity term, at his Lordship's residence, in Upper Brook-street.

The cholera, which had been raging with great violence at Moscow, had re-appeared in St. Petersburg, where several persons had died.

Some workmen, while removing an old thatched roof at Alne, near Easingwold, discovered an old linen bag, containing a large number of ancient silver coins, which were shilling-pieces of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles.

The steamer *Ocean Wave* was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 20th ult., fifty miles above Kingston, Canada West. She had fifty persons on board, twenty-two of whom only were saved, including Captain Wright, the mate, and the purser.

Advices from Stuttgart, Westphalia, state that the two Chambers have decided that capital punishment shall be inflicted on any one who attempts to assassinate the King.

Government has offered a reward of £200, together with a free pardon to any accomplice (not the actual murderer), for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Maria Stigand, housekeeper to the Rev. B. Barker, at Bar-on, Suffolk, on the 8th.

The joiners in Lancaster ceased work on Monday last and have not yet returned to business. Their demands are an increase of wages of 2s. a week, and two hours less work during the six days.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Harrison has been appointed to the Governorship of the Oxford County Gaol.

A letter from Philadelphia says:—"The 1st of May has passed by, and yet the Crystal Palace at New York is far from being complete. From appearances, it will hardly be ready until the end of June."

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th inst. state that owing to the setting in of mild weather the navigation was expected to open in a day or two.

A dreadful hurricane occurred on the coast of Madras in March last: twenty square-rigged vessels, and twice that number of native craft, were wrecked or lost.

Some of the palms at Kew Gardens have grown so rapidly as to reach the roof (sixty-six feet), and two of them have been sunk in the ground in order to retain them a few years longer in the present building.

Sir Robert Peel delivered a lecture on "Switzerland," in the Town-hall, at Birmingham, last week, to a very crowded audience.

The following notice has been sent to the provincial post-offices:—"The Postmaster-General has been pleased to withdraw the restriction which precludes letter-carriers and other employed in country offices from soliciting Christmas gratuities."

Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., the new M.P. for Taunton is the youngest member in the House of Commons (being only twenty-one years of age): he is said to be one of the wealthiest commoners in England.

It is expected that the census papers of 1851 will be ready to be laid before Parliament immediately after the recess.

The Lord Chief Justice said in Court, a few days ago:—"I am sorry to say, we are obliged to take the oath now against the descendants of James, there being no descendants of that person."

There is now living in Morriston, near Swansea, an old woman named Elizabeth Evans, who has attained the extraordinary age of 101 years. She can read her Bible without the use of spectacles, and occasionally smokes her pipe of tobacco, a practice commonly indulged in by matrons in Wales.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. J. C. A.—Received, with thanks.

I. N. C. L.—You may obtain them through any newsman.

J. M., of Hanley.—You can claim a second Queen while the first is on the board.

H. W., of Wakefield.—It shall have attention speedily.

Ricardo.—We suppose it was not mentioned because wrong.

G. E. H., Kilmabon.—The "Stanton" wooden men, in mahogany box, common size, are, we believe, a genuine set. Write to the manufacturers, Messrs. Jacques, of Hatton-garden, London.

STEVENS.—No; but that is the key-mov.

A. G., Chatham.—The Problem in question was, as you suggest, taken from our paper, and marked in the transfer. We published it correctly. The solution is: 1. Q to Q Kt 3rd; 2. Q to Kt 4th; 3. Q takes P; and 4. Kt to Q Kt 3rd.—Note.

DIETRICH.—Black can insist upon giving perpetual check, if he pleases, and thus draw the game.

A. F., Florence.—Highly interesting, and very acceptable.

H. F., Glasgow.—Unless specially agreed otherwise, drawn games do not usually count in a match. In the instance you mention we should consider the contest was not decided until the party scored two games.

R. I. C. A.—Received with thanks. The omission you speak of must have first occurred, we suspect, in your MS.

P. S., Suffolk.—The move suggested would have given Black the advantage. 2. For an answer to your other queries, we must refer you to the account which we published last week of the Manchester Chess Meeting.

HARROLD.—1. If you will send a copy of the solution referred to, we will again look at it. 2. In Enigma No. 412, a Black Pawn at Black's K 4th appears in some of the impressions to have been omitted.

L. H. S.—1. You must have played the game wrongly. Try it once more. 2. The Rev. — touch.

LANCASTER.—We have not space this week to give an account of the newly-established Chess-club at St. Petersburg; but we hope to do so next, and to give the names of the distinguished players under whose auspices the society—probably the most brilliant of its kind in Europe—has been formed.

J. G., Ipswich.—It shall be examined. In the meantime, send us the particulars of your club.

E. H., Norwich.—Look at the position again. If Black move as you propose, he is mated at once.

COLONNA.—1. The numbers were sent through the channel indicated three weeks ago. 2. Your problems are under consideration.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 483, by Nellie, of Sandgate; Derwent, T. G., of Wells; Farmwood, J. N. C.; L. H., of Norwich; C. A. R., of Middlesbrough; Aberdeen, Jacques, Esq., of Oxford; Agnes, Mr. Jellyb, Ricardo, Harrold, J. P., of Bethnal green; J. M., of Ipswich; Vallyfield, Bede, H. R., of Brompton; E. H., W. A. X., are correct.

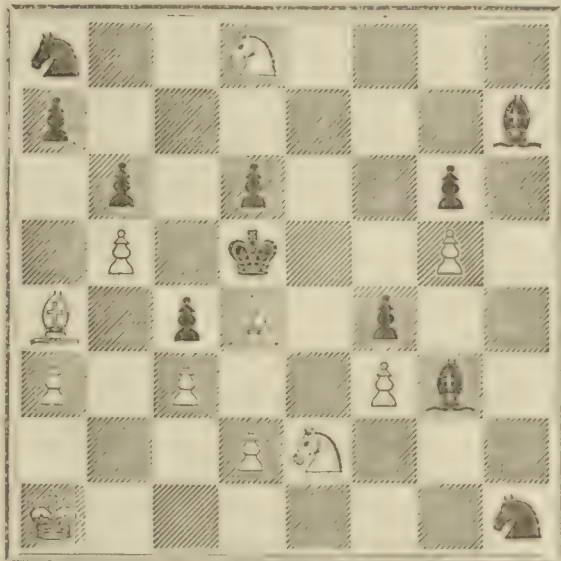
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 484, by Kappa, Stevens, Farmwood, H. R., Lex-Phil, M. P., D. D., Ernest, P. O., Burward, S. W., O. P. Q., Delta, Chappell, Jeremy, Henry, P. P., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by T. A., of Norwich; J. P., of Bethnal green; Kappa, E. H., of Norwich; Stevens, J. C. H., Harrold, J. N. C., Armato, N. E., Vox, Ronco, R. E. T., Jerry, D. D., S. P. Q. X., are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 485.

By J. C. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. Bigland, of Leamington; the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	26. Q to her 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 2nd	27. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
3. P to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	28. Kt to B 5th	Kt to K B sq
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	29. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	30. P takes Q R P	R takes P
6. P to Q 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. R to Q Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	32. R to Kt 5th	K R to Q R sq
8. B to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 2nd	33. R takes R	R takes R
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	34. K to R 2nd	Kt to K B 5th
10. Castles K side	Kt to Q 2nd	35. Q to Q B 3rd	R to Q R sq
11. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	36. Q to K 2nd	R to K 4th
12. P to Q B 2nd	P to Q R 4th	37. R to Q Kt 2nd	Q to K R sq
13. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	38. Q to Q B 3rd	R to Q R sq
14. B takes K B	Q takes B	39. R to Q Kt 5th	Q to R 2nd
15. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	40. P to Q R 5th	R to K B sq
16. B to K 2nd	P to K R 4th	41. B to Q R 4th	R takes Kt
17. Q to her sq	Kt to K B 3rd	42. Q to Kt 4th	P to K R 6th
18. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 5th	43. R takes R P	K to K 2nd
19. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to K R 4th	(dis. ch.)	
20. Kt to Kt 4th	Q to K B 2nd	44. Q takes Q P (h) P takes Q	
21. R to B 2nd	Q to B 5th	45. R to Kt 7th (ch) K to K B sq	
22. Kt to K B sq	K R to K B sq	46. R takes Q	P takes P
23. B to Q sq	B takes Kt	47. B to Q sq	Kt to R 8th
24. R P takes B	Kt to K Kt 6th	(ch)	
25. R to Q R 3rd	K R to his sq	48. K to Kt sq	R to K B 2nd

And White resigns.

For if 49. R takes R (ch) K takes R  
50. P to R 6th Kt to K 6th  
51. P to R 7th Kt to R 6th (ch), and wins.

This game affords no points calling for particular comment, but the termination is interesting, and will repay attention.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 818.—By RICARDO.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Bs at Q 7th and Q B 7th, Ps at Q 2nd and Q Kt 3rd.  
Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q 5th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 819.—By E. M. H., of Hull.  
White: K at K B 5th, Q at Q sq; Bs at K R 3rd and K B 5th; Ps at K 7th, Q Kt 5th.  
Black: K at Q 2nd, Q at Q R 8th, R at Q R sq, B at Q 3rd; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.

White playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 820.—By BRIDPORT.

(A capital little stratagem.)

White: K at Q 5th, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K 3rd, Bs at K 2nd and Q Kt 5th, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 3rd, P at K 7th.  
Black: K at K B 4th, R at K 5th, Kt at K Kt 7th; Ps at K B 2nd, Q 2nd and 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 821.—By C. F.  
White: K at K R sq, Bs at K 2nd and K B 4th, Kts at Q B 8th and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K B 2nd, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.  
Black: K at K 5th; Ps at K B 4th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

THE CHESS MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—The great length to which the notice of this meeting ran in our last Number compelled us to omit the names of many well-known players, whom we noticed as being either at the tourney or the dinner. Among the visitors were Messrs. Staunton, Löwenthal, Harwitz, Horwitz, and Williams, from London; Messrs. Crenholm (sen. and jun.), Craven, Gardiner, and Thomas, of Halifax; the Rev. S. Burnell and the Rev. Mr. Owen, from Warrington; Sir George Stephen, Mr. Morton Sparke, and Mr. Cox, of Liverpool; Mr. Morecroft, of Rock Ferry; Mr. Newham and Mr. Marc, of Nottingham; Sir John Blunden, Bart., of Kilkenny; Mr. Stanley, of Preston; Mr. Robinson, from Wakefield; the Rev. G. Smith, of Leamington; Mr. Cadman, of Leeds. The Manchester amateurs mustered, of course, in great strength: amongst them we observed Messrs. Lea, Birch, James Birch, C. A. Duval, Mr. Kipping, Hans Hasel, C. Hallé, Radli, Lampert, Kellman, Lo. C., Francis, Bealer, Turner, Schuyler, Ross, W. M. Miley, Hirst, Cliffe, Chen, May, Solana, Allen, Greg, Stern, King, &c.

TABLE-MOVING.

We find from an article in our Paris contemporary, the *Illustration*, that the attempts at table-moving made at Bremen, Leipzig, and other German towns, have entirely succeeded. One of the editors of our German contemporary, the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, asserts that he himself followed the rotatory movement of one of these tables until he fell down from exhaustion. The process, according to him, was of the simplest character. Five or six persons, some of whom were ladies, sat round a mahogany table, with their hands upon the table in such a manner that the little fingers of the right and left hand of each person touched those of his two neighbours. At the end of five-and-twenty minutes a magnetic current, as it is thought, was developed, which the persons sitting round the table communicated to it. "The table then begins to raise itself, to move to and fro, at first slowly and slightly, then turning more and more rapidly from left to right, directing itself towards the north. The company may push back the chairs, and turn with the table as long as they please." It is necessary that the table should stand upon the bare floor, for the carpet weakens the magnetic force; and, for the same reason, it is better there should be nothing upon the table, although an eye-witness declares that he has seen a table move with the lamp upon it, and what seems incredible is, that the lamp moved also, but was not upset.

These are the facts inserted in the German journals. It would appear, from the explanations they give, that the phenomenon is occasioned by animal magnetism. According to the last advices, it is necessary that all the persons forming the magnetic chain should be previously magnetised, or, at all events, that the conductor of the chain should enjoy great magnetic properties, which he is able to communicate to others. The experiments are multiplying themselves. And not only are tables made to move, but chairs, presses, sideboards, and other moveable articles. Grave accidents have notwithstanding happened. We do not now speak merely of head-aches and nervous attacks, inevitable results of these experiences, but of epileptic convulsions. The life of a youth of sixteen is said by our Paris contemporary to be in danger, in consequence of his having renewed these attempts for many times in succession.

The German savans are agreed that these remarkable phenomena can only be explained by animal magnetism. But after what laws this mysterious fluid develops itself in order to put in motion inert bodies, is as yet unknown. The German philosophers are attentively studying this new problem of science, which is beginning to attract some attention also in England. Mr. W. Radeh's Birt, a gentleman well known in the scientific world, has written to a contemporary to detail an experiment made by him in the course of the present week:—

On Monday evening last, two gentlemen and myself manipulated on a globe frame; the upper portion was varnished, and on this we laid our hands not in contact. The globe frame and operators were insulated from the floor by a sheet of gutta percha. In this case each person was completely insulated, and no effect was produced, except that one gentleman exhibited evident indications of vertigo or dizziness; he experienced a profuse perspiration, accompanied with paleness, and was obliged to relinquish his position at the globe frame. From some experiments which I had made in the early part of the day, I had some reason to believe that the rotation was first induced in the bodies of the operators, and suggested that we should join our fingers in the usual way, but not in contact with the globe frame. We did so, but the same gentleman was again obliged to break contact. The remaining two joined their opposing little fingers, and the result was a revulsion of one gentleman round the other in the same direction as mentioned in the experiments. The time occupied was 57 minutes, contact being maintained during the whole of this time.

Mr. Birt thinks that a vital force of a very low order is developed.

Some experiments, which took place within the last few days in the Minories, are thus described by Mr. Bates, of the Nautical Academy:—

Experiment 1.—A small round mahogany table, about 30 in. diameter, was employed; five gentlemen sat around it, with their hands (fingers) so placed that a ring of fingers surrounded the table, the little fingers of each neighbour being joined, also the thumbs of each operator. During the period of about half an hour, sensations of throbbing in the fingers and thumbs, pains in and about the regions of the elbows were experienced, and a perceptible vibration of the table observed. The table was placed on the floor unattended.

Experiment 2.—The same table, under the same circumstances, was employed, but instead of five, seven gentlemen operated: on this occasion an electrometer was employed to indicate if the table had received an electric charge. While the table remained unattended no effects were perceptible during half an hour beyond the throbbings and pains mentioned above.

Experiment 3.—The table was now insulated, by being placed firmly on an ordinary electrical stool about a foot square, a party of gentlemen sitting round as before; the same phenomena of throbbing at the fingers' ends, pains in the elbows, &c., were observed; at length two gentlemen, sitting opposite each other, experienced similar phenomena, especially a particular sensation on the balls of the thumbs—in one instance the ball of the thumb was in contact with the table, in the other in contact with the operator's other thumb. About this time a remarkable vibration of the table was observed; its peculiar character was perhaps noticed more distinctly by the threads of the electrometer exhibiting a trepidatory motion which had not occurred before. The next phenomenon observed, about twenty minutes after the commencement of the experiment, was remarkable. The operators, without being sensible of an unusual sensation, observed the position of their hands to be different—i.e., their hands had moved towards the right, so that while they remained in a sitting posture a kind of hoisting was produced. The motion of the table now became apparent; to retain the position of the hands on the table it was necessary for the operators to rise; a rotatory motion was induced, which, from commencing very slowly and gradually accelerating, occasioned the operators to follow the rotating-table, first at a slow and afterwards at a brisk walk.

Experiment 4.—The table was now insulated as before, so that it was insulated as regarded the operators, by the glass stool, and they and the table insulated as regarded the earth, by the gutta percha. In three minutes the rotation was induced; it was in the same direction as before, viz., contrary to that in which the hands of a watch move, and was maintained during six minutes, in which the table made upwards of six revolutions.

Experiment 10.—The table being insulated, the party sat round as before; in two or three minutes the rotation commenced, at first slowly, but accelerated so rapidly that the operators were obliged fairly to run, till at length, being exhausted, their hands were removed from the table, and the motion stopped.

Experiment 11.—An iron chain was extended round and upon the table, two or three persons placed their fingers lightly upon it, and in a few minutes the motion was induced.

The most prominent features connected with these experiments are, without doubt, the absence of the motion of the table unattended, and the production of motion upon the insulation being removed. Experiments 3 and 10 exhibited motion, when the table was under precisely similar circumstances; the time required to induce the motion was, however, very different in the two cases. It is to be borne in mind here that the table had been submitted to the influence of the operators in Experiment 1 for upwards of an hour. Experiment 5 is very important, as exhibiting the influence of insulating both table and operator; in three minutes, and in other experiments in less, the motion was induced. Most of the parties taking part in the above experiments were more or less incredulous as to the published statements, but all expressed themselves perfectly convinced of the reality of the motion being induced by other influence than ordinary muscular energy.

The following persons, having been present at the above-mentioned experiments, have certified the above report of them to be correct:—W. Radeh's Birt, Henry Rosser, Isaac Bates, Frederick Wiggins, William Reynolds, John Brixey, J. Jones.

A French journal publishes the following:—

Yesterday afternoon our friend, M. Edward Boyer, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, came to our office to satisfy our curiosity respecting the reported phenomenon of the motion of a table under the influence of electricity. A round walnut-tree table served for the experiment. Six gentlemen placed themselves round the table, and formed the electrical chain with their hands placed flat on the edge, and each person in contact with the small finger of the right hand laid on the small finger of the left hand of his neighbour. A few minutes on y elapsed, when a slight movement of the table revealed the commencement of the phenomenon. Two or three oscillations succeeded at short intervals. Shortly after the persons placed in contact felt tinglings in the fingers, and slight nervous contractions and precipitate pulsations in the art and veins. In about seven minutes the table was in movement. The rotation, at first slow, became so rapid as to occasion dizziness to some of the persons who formed the chain, and they were obliged to remove their hands. The table then stopped. The chain having again been formed, the circular movement became renewed in less than two minutes. The magnetic fluid, disengaged in abundance, manifested a series of extraordinary phenomena. Thus it was enough for M. Boyer to place his hands on the table in order to give it the most energetic impulsion. A young man of twenty years of age, of very great corpulence, seated himself on the table without arresting the movement. It has been said, in other accounts, that the current is invariably established from the south to the north pole. This is an error. When once the chain is broken it follows opposite directions: it goes from the left to the right, and from the right to the left alternately. The experiment made on a hat was also perfectly conclusive. In less than three minutes it began turning round very rapidly. The same was the case with a wicker basket.

Another French journal, *La Patrie*, publishes a letter from Alençon,





THE LATE SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, BART., G.C.B.—FROM A PAINTING BY G. F. ATKINSON.

bearing the signature of a Dr. Prevost, and the attestation of the mayor, the deputy-mayor, the Substitut of the Procureur Imperial, and several other persons of the highest respectability, stating that they and others made a billiard-table advance four feet, and that at the command of one of the party the table returned to its original position.

A recent letter from Copenhagen states that the table-moving phenomena are attracting great attention, and have in one case exhibited novel results:—

The *Elsinore Aids* informs us that a lady in that town, who had taken part in a 'moving-table' sitting, was suddenly seized with a violent headache. Two other ladies, who had also assisted at the table, put their hands to her head, when she immediately fell into a deep magnetic sleep, from which no one could wake her. While in this state she answered all questions put to her, even as to absent persons and their employments, and announced how she was to be recovered, namely, by the use of vinegar. When this was applied after a sleep of half an hour from her first attack, she suddenly awoke, but remembered nothing of what had taken place during her magnetic trance.

#### THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, BART., G.C.B.

THE family, of which this distinguished soldier was a descendant, possessed lands in Manadon, county Devon, as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor; and Prince, the old Devonshire historian of the "Worthies of that County," commemorates the alliances of the Gilberts with "the honourable houses of Champernon, Croker, Hill, Chudleigh, Agar, Molineux, Pomeroy, Compton, and Valetort,"

and refers to the martial renown of the race. In the reign of Elizabeth lived Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Knt., so eminently distinguished by his discoveries in the Northern Seas (where "Gilbert's Straits" are called after him to this day), and by the establishment of the colony of Newfoundland. Sir Humphrey was half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, or Ager, he left Sir John Gilbert, an officer of reputation, and eight other sons, who all died s.p. except Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., of Compton, from whom the gallant commander, Sir Walter Gilbert, was sixth in lineal descent. His father, the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, Rector of Helland, Vicar of Constantine, and Prebendary of Exeter, was great-grandson of John Gilbert, Esq., of Compton Castle; who sold the ancient mansion of Greenway, so long the residence of his ancestors, a seat beautifully situated on a bold elevation overhanging the river Dart, about four miles from Dartmouth.

Brilliant though the lineage of the Gilberts is thus shown to be, future genealogists will point out the name of the hero of the Punjab as the proudest on the family tree.

Sir Walter Gilbert was born 18th March, 1786; and, at the early age of fourteen, entered the Bengal army. In the following year (1801) he was posted to the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Macdonald; and with this distinguished corps he was present at the defeat of General Perron's Brigade, at Coel; at the siege of Allyghur, at the battle of Delhi, at the storming of Agra, and at the memorable conflict of Laswaree: in this battle, the 15th Native Infantry took a prominent part. Not long after, Lieutenant Gilbert shared in the victory of Dieg, and assisted at the desperate though unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtapore, under the personal command of Lord Lake, who noticed and commended the young soldier for his gallantry. In all these arduous services Lieutenant Gilbert exhibited the same heroism which, at a later period, induced him to dismount when he found that his horse would not approach a huge boar which threatened the life of his friend, and to attack the enraged animal on foot with his single spear.

As Captain, Major, and Colonel, he was subsequently employed in various responsible offices; but it was in the Sutlej and in the Punjab that the fame of Sir Walter Gilbert as a great military commander was achieved. These are the words of Lord Gough, after the battle of Ferozeshah, referential to the heroic services of General Gilbert:—

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled by his skill and courageous example to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour when our leading columns moved out of Umballah I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him, in a hundred instances, to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes.

The same brilliant conduct, the same energetic and judicious action, the same untiring spirit, distinguished Gilbert at Moodkee, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Gojjerat. At the last-named conflict he commanded a division of the army, and afterwards, by rapid marches, eventually overtook the retreating Sikh forces, and finished the last campaign of the Punjab, by compelling 16,000 old and tried Sikh soldiers to surrender their arms. For the indefatigable zeal and exertions "thus displayed, the gallant officer received the thanks of Parliament, as well as of the Hon. East India Company." His last appointment was that of Member of Council, to which he was named in April, 1850.

Sir Walter married, 1st June, 1814, Isabella Rose, daughter of Major Thomas Ross, R.A., by Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Macleod, Esq., tenth Baron Rasay; and leaves one son, now Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, Bart., born 10th July, 1816, late her Majesty's Consul at

Alexandria; and two daughters, Flora Anne, married first in 1844 to Captain Roderick Norman Maclean, and, secondly, in 1849, to Captain Richard Shubrick; and Geraldine Adelaide Elizabeth, married in 1848 to Charles Russell Colt, Esq.

The death of Sir Walter Gilbert occurred on the 10th inst., at Stevens's Hotel, Bond-street; he had only just returned from India.

The accompanying portrait, a characteristic likeness, is from a picture recently painted by Mr. G. F. Atkinson, engraved by Lupton, and published by Dickinson and Co.

#### MONUMENT AT ALBUERA.

THIS interesting structure has just been erected by order of the Spanish Government, in testimony of the bravery of the officers whose names it bears. The locality has been well chosen, as the scene of one of the great events of the Peninsular War—the village of Albuera, about twelve miles from Badajoz, on the road from that fortress to Seville. Albuera has been characterised as "a glorious field of grief;" it owes its renown to the murderous conflict, May 16th, 1811, between Soult and Beresford. The monument is, indeed, commemorative of this great fight; when of the 57th, "out of 1400 men, 1050 were killed and wounded;" "the dead lay in their ranks, every man with a wound in the front;" and when 1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 7000, stood, says Napier, "triumphant on the fatal hill"—the little battalion alone holding its ground against all the French *colonnes en masse*. It must be gratifying to the survivors and the relatives of those who fought on that day to know that (although forty-two years have elapsed since the battle) a slight tribute has at length been paid to their valour.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, AT ALBUERA.

It will be remembered that, at Albuera, Lord Hardinge (at present Commanding-in-Chief) first gave proof of his great talent for command, by advising and directing an important movement at a very critical period of the battle, and which mainly contributed to the victory. The Monument is a substantial erection of stone, and surrounded with an iron railing of appropriate design. The inscriptions are as follow:—

On the top, encircled with a wreath of laurel, "Albuera." Under this, "A los Valientes, del 16 Maio, 1811." On the columns, the names of the Generals commanding:—

Generals Espanoles.		Generals Anglo-Portugueses.	
Castanos.	Blake.	Beresford.	Stewart.
Lardazabel.	Ballasteros.	Lumley.	Altan.
Zupa.	Espana.	Cole.	Hamilton.
Penae. Underneath, "Mando Xefe Beresford."			

The Monument was not quite completed when our Artist passed through, on the 9th April last.



"TABLE-MOVING."



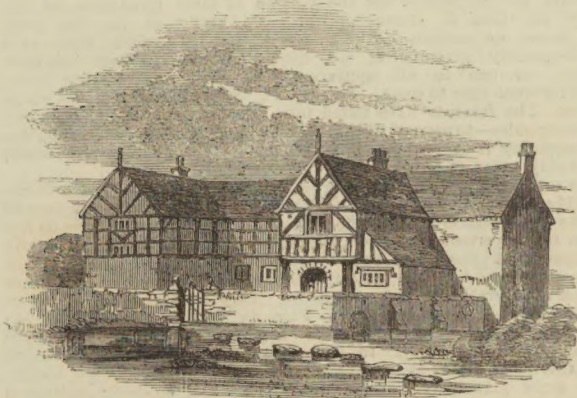


THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S BALL, AT THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, DOWNING-STREET.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## OLD HOUSE AND "PLAGUE-STONE," CHESHIRE.

This curious relic, known as the "Plague-Stone," formed the corner coping-stone of a garden-wall, in the Wash-lane, near Warrington, Cheshire, immediately above the spot indicated in the Engraving by the letter A. It is traditional in the neighbourhood that about the middle of the seventeenth century (probably in the year 1665) several cases of the plague occurred in this house. All direct intercourse with the neighbours being prohibited, the money paid for provisions and other necessities was deposited in the square dish seen in the Stone, which was kept filled with vinegar and water for the purpose of disinfection. Those who died of the pestilence are said to have received interment in a field near the house; and here the remains of three bodies were discovered in the year 1843. The Stone was exhibited at a late meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.



OLD HOUSE AND "PLAGUE-STONE," WASH-LANE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

The Wash-lane was formerly often flooded with water; and in the accompanying illustration it is thus represented, with the stepping-stone for foot-passengers. The dwelling is an interesting specimen of the half-timbered house, now comparatively rare.

**CURIOUS AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—An ingenious mechanic of this town, Mr. John Craig, has invented a machine for raising weights, which he deems analogous in construction to the appliances adopted by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids. Mr. Craig did not feel bound to explain the principle and mode of action of his invention, but the results obtained we had an opportunity of witnessing. By means of a model, a small weight was made to raise and sustain another of five times the size. The apparatus is capable of being applied, the inventor informs us, to the steam-engine, and with such success that twenty-horse power of steam and fuel would be equal to one hundred-horse under present circumstances. "With this machine," said Mr. Craig, "a small chain, capable of bearing six hundred weight, and a small winch, to give the first motion, I could raise five tons." We are informed that there is not a wheel or block about the apparatus, and that the power is not gained by any modification of the lever—which latter seems a paradox certainly; but the results speak for themselves.—*Liverpool Times*.

## THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S BALL.

The Countess of Clarendon gave a magnificent ball on Thursday evening (last week), at the official residence of the noble Earl, in Downing-street.

The preparations for the fête were upon a scale of great splendour: the whole suite of saloons was thrown open, and beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The invitations included upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy. The company began to set down at half-past ten o'clock, and from that hour until long after midnight, a continued succession of arrivals took place.

The ball was opened at eleven o'clock, to the music of Coote and Tinney's orchestra. The festivities were kept up with great spirit until an hour after midnight, when a superb supper was served in one of the lower saloons.

Dancing was subsequently renewed, and the morning was far advanced before the company separated.

The supper, which displayed the choicest delicacies, was supplied by Messrs. Gunter. The mansion was beautifully illuminated.

**THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES OF LONDON.**—On Wednesday week a meeting of the gentlemen who have signed the memorial to her Majesty's Government praying for a central site on which to establish the scientific societies of the metropolis, was held in the meeting-room of the Royal Society; when the subjoined resolution was agreed to:—"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed a deputation to present the memorial to her Majesty's Government:—viz., the Earl of Rosse, the Lord Wrottesley, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Sir Philip

Egerton, Bart., Sir R. I. Murchison, Thomas Bell, Esq., Edward Forbes Esq., Thomas Graham, Esq., W. R. Grove, Esq., H. Hallam, Esq., L. Horner, Esq., Colonel Sabine; and to act as a committee; with full power to take any steps in furtherance of the objects of the memorial which may seem to them expedient."

**MRS. STOWE.**—Professor and Mrs. Stowe, the Rev. C. Beecher, and the Rev. Samuel Ward, are now residing with the Rev. J. Sherman. The Professor leaves next week for America; and the Rev. C. Beecher, with his sister, Mrs. Stowe, will visit Switzerland, before they return to America.

**RELIC OF COLUMBUS.**—The *Espana* announces that the general autograph chart of the pilot Juan de la Cossa, the companion of Columbus in his discovery of the New World, has been purchased in Paris, by order of the Spanish Government, for the sum of 4000*l*. It lately belonged to Baron Walkenaer, whose library was sold some weeks ago in Paris.

## EXETER TRAINING COLLEGE.

On Thursday last, was laid the foundation-stone of a new Diocesan Training College, to be built from the designs of Mr. John Hayward, on a piece of land on the south side of the road, leading from Exeter to Heavitree, and commanding a beautiful view of the Haldon Hills. The college will contain accommodation for forty students, and although called diocesan, it will, in fact, be the training establishment for national schoolmasters in the four western counties. The building will be erected of lime-stone, with slated roofs; and ample provision made for effective ventilation, as well as for the comfort and convenience of the Principal and students. The Principal is the Rev. William David, under whom the college has obtained a high reputation.



DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE, FOUNDED AT EXETER, ON THURSDAY.



(Continued on page 408.)



*NEW BOOKS, &c.*

*NEW MUSIC, &c.*

SECRETARY—George Temple, Esq.,  
Temporary Offices, 5, Warwick-court,  
Entrance Fee 5s., to be paid on appropriation.  
This Tontine consists of a new first-class Freehold Warehouse Property  
of the estimated annual value of £1350, and in the best part  
of the City.  
The Shares are held upon lives of fifty years and upwards, to insure  
an early close of the Tontine; and the income, which will yield an  
average dividend of £4 per cent, will be paid to the Shareholders,  
whilst their nominees live (increasing, therefore, rapidly as the lives  
prolong); and as the period of the shares shall be divided  
pro rata, so as to extend to the end of the century, the nominees  
are reduced to thirty, when the whole property will be divided  
amongst the fortunate Shareholders whose nominees are amongst  
this number. The Shares may be paid by instalments, and will com-  
pensation for Shares, Prospective, &c., to be made to the Broker or  
Secretary.

New Edition of the best Ball-room Guide published, price 1s.,  
**ETIQUETTE of the BALL-ROOM**; con-  
 taining the Steps and Figures of all the new and fashionable  
 dances; with Hints and Instructions respecting Toilette and Depart-  
 ment. By Mrs. NICHOLAS HENDERSON. Sent post free for six-  
 pence stamps, by G. BIGGS, 421, Strand; and sold by all booksellers.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—**  
17 and 18, CORNHILL.—This beautiful metal continues to  
and unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic  
excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all com-  
petition. It is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was  
first introduced by Sarl and Sons to the public; and, notwithstanding the  
many spurious and unimproved imitations, the present demand ex-  
ceeds all former precedents; thus giving conviction of its being  
the answerer of the end proposed, which was to produce an  
article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at  
one-sixth its price. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched  
with never before published novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services,  
and never before published patterns that are at the present time. The  
london and fork department includes all the various patterns that are  
used in solid silver. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and  
prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be  
obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories.—SARL and SONS,  
17 and 18, CORNHILL.—Caution.—The public are hereby cautioned that  
articles are genuine, and are purchased at Sarl and Sons. No other

**IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE TO LADIES**  
 Purchasing SILKS, there being upwards of 5000 Dresses to select from, at the above being part of a well known Manufacturer's Stock, bought under peculiar circumstances. Plain French Glacé Silks at 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6. Rich French Satins, with a large and magnificent assortment of every class, suitable for ladies' costume. THOMAS MANTON, 1 to 5, New-road, London.

## NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

YARD.—The proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the TEA DUTIES will no doubt be received by the public with the greatest satisfaction. It is as follows:—

reduce the duty immediately on the passing of the Budget, from its present rate,

2s. 3d. per lb. to .. .. .	1s. 6d. per lb., until
April 5, 1854, then to reduce it to .. .. .	1s. 6d. " "
April 5, 1855, then to reduce it to .. .. .	1s. 3d. " "
April 5, 1856, then to reduce it to .. .. .	1s. 0d. " "

By this judicious system of reduction the public will receive all the benefit of a proportionate reduction in price, and the revenue will be increased by reason of the increased consumption. All consumers may rest assured of receiving every advantage, both of price and quality, when purchasing their supplies of

DAKIN and COMPANY.  
Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.





WHITSUNTIDE IN GREENWICH PARK.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

(Continued from page 406.)

other escape from that prevalent and well-known malady "the spleen," than those furnished by Waterloo-bridge and the nearest chemist's shop, would do well to contemplate. We should like to place such a man on One Tree Hill, right in face of an excited party of six running down the slope, hand in hand. We imagine he would meet with a forcible illustration of British exuberance, by which he would be quite carried away; or, in the way of an orange, hurled with a view to a scramble, which might furnish him with proofs still more striking.

The walk across the Park from Greenwich to Blackheath is truly delightful—presenting some of the finest specimens of forest trees (especially of the elm and Spanish chesnut) in the country. On a holiday the ascent is fraught with considerable danger; first, from the runners and oranges; secondly, from fictitious gipsies, who wish you to listen to your fortune; thirdly, from the pensioners, who wish you to listen to

passages in theirs generally about as truthful. The first-mentioned class there is no avoiding; as a rule it is better to succumb to the first attack: the pensioners, being generally infirm, and, in some cases, providentially hampered by wooden legs, may be beaten by a sharp run across the country. You will be tempted by the dense shade of some magnificent Scotch firs at the top of the Observatory to stop and rest yourself. Do not attempt it. A band of ruthless marauders inhabit this peaceful spot. They are old, but cruel. They will seize upon you and hold you captive till you have taken an interest in the aspect of the Blackwall Railway Station, as seen through telescopes and glass mediums of various colours, or have listened to narratives of the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, from their own personal experience—jarring discordantly with your preconceived notions of those great victories, as derived from printed records.

You are pretty safe till you get to Blackheath. Here new perils await you. As, in the neighbourhood of the Observatory, telescopes and co-

loured mediums are supposed to be the first and indispensable necessities of life; so is it believed among the wandering tribes of Blackheath that the pinnacle of human happiness is the saddle of a donkey or pony. You are first entreated to ride—then ordered—finally forced. We have tried the experiment, and have not found it in any way conducive to our enjoyment, or even comfort; but have submitted to a sort of black-mail—or probationary ceremonial insisted on by the customs of the country. The means of enforcing submission to the iron will of the pony or donkey driver are various: persuasion, graceful badinage, and trenchant sarcasm being the chief, but physical compulsion being by no means discarded. Extemporary Derbys and St. Legers between the riders are frequent, the distance being from where you get up to where you are pitched off, as many ponies starting as can be prevailed upon to do so—a task usually of some difficulty. One of these sporting events our Artist has chosen as a subject for an Illustration.



PONY-RACES ON BLACKHEATH.—DRAWN BY LEECH.